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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
SPENCER BAYNES'S SHAKESPEARE STUDIES, by T. HUTCHINSON	489
MRS. GREEN'S TOWN LIFE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, by the Rev. C. J. ROBINSON	490
MRS. CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM'S SANTA TERESA, by the Rev. WESTWORTH WEBSTER	491
BRETHAN'S MEMOIRS OF BOOKS AND AUTHORS, by J. A. NOBLE	492
NEW NOVELS, by WILLIAM SHARP	493
COMEDY AND DRAMA, by NORMAN GALE	494
NOTES AND NEWS	495
THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES	496
UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS	496
IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES HENRY PEARSON, by Prof. H. A. STRONG	497
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS	497
SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS	497
CORRESPONDENCE	
<i>A Primitive Disarrangement of Genesis vii. 19, by the Rev. R. H. Charles; The Seventy "Year-Weeks" of Daniel, by the Rev. Buchanan Blake; The Etymology of "Yeoman," by the Rev. A. L. Mayhew; The Boulogne Prudentius Glosses, by Prof. Logeman; The "Shield-Wall" at Hastings, by J. H. Round</i>	497
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK	498
HANSKRIPT MANUSCRIPTS IN CHINA, by Prof. KIELHORN	498
OBITUARY: PROF. WHITNEY, by A. H. S.	499
SCIENCE NOTES	500
REPORTS OF SOCIETIES	500
THE EUGENE POT TRUST, by A. S. MURRAY	501
NOTES ON AN AND ARCHAEOLOGY	501
MASSENET'S "WERTHER," &c., by J. S. SHEDLOCK	502
RECENT CONCERTS	502
MUSIC NOTES	502

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LITERATURE.

Shakspeare Studies and Other Essays. By the late Thomas Spencer Baynes. With a Biographical Preface by Prof. Lewis Campbell. (Longmans.)

THIS must, we fear, be pronounced to be, in more ways than one, a disappointing book. Disappointment, indeed, may be said to lurk within the very title itself, which is so worded as to convey quite a false impression as to the contents. On turning over the pages, we find that, over and above the four Shakspeare studies collected and reprinted by the editor, the volume contains but one other essay—viz., a critical review of Wedgwood's Dictionary of English Etymology and of Latham's Edition of Johnson's Dictionary, reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* of July, 1868. Why, then, miscall it "Shakspeare Studies and Other Essays"? It is so named and described, not only in Messrs. Longmans' announcement-lists, but also on its own half title-page, and even in the legend imprinted upon the back of the cover—the place of all others, presumably, where one may fairly look to find the accurate designation and proper title of a book, if it is to be found anywhere. This absurd incongruity of name to contents is nowhere noticed or explained; but on the title-page itself the actual extent and true character of the contents are at length correctly defined, the title running: "Shakspeare Studies and Essay on English Dictionaries." The anomaly of a twofold title is doubtless due to the vacillation of the editor, who, when dealing with his material, probably aimed at making such a selection as would serve at once as a memorial of the late Prof. Spencer Baynes, and as an attractive volume of "Studies" for the delectation of the crowd; and thus became distracted between the necessity of meeting the demands of a certain limited class—the professor's friends and late pupils—and the desire of producing a book which should prove acceptable to the ordinary reader.

For the purposes of a memorial, the book before us answers well enough. The selection of essays is judicious and appropriate. The two themes of which they treat—namely, (1) Shakspeare, and (2) the Vocabulary and Etymology of the English Language, are well known to have occupied a foremost place among the many subjects in which Prof. Baynes specially interested himself, and on which he must have frequently lectured and conversed both at St. Andrews and elsewhere. There can be no doubt, therefore, that, as the editor puts it, the Professor's old pupils will recognise

in many parts of this volume "the sound of a voice that is still." If, however, we view the book in the light of a candidate for admission to our permanent library, and, taking it on its own merits, judge it simply and solely according to its intrinsic worth as literature, then serious exception must, we fear, be taken to more than one item of the contents. The "Essay on English Dictionaries," for instance, is really a piece of quite venerable antiquity, taking us back, over more than a quarter of a century, to the dim twilight of etymology, when as yet Skeat's Dictionary had not arisen to dispel the darkness, and men still stumbled about in pursuit of the lights (too often delusive) displayed by that unintending will-o'-the-wisp, Hensleigh Wedgwood. Everything of the slightest value in this essay has, it is needless to say, been silently incorporated in the various Dictionaries that have been produced in the long interval since its first appearance in the *Edinburgh Review* of July, 1868; nor can it be pretended that the late Professor's style, either here or elsewhere, is of so distinguished an excellence as, independently of its subject-matter, to impart the character of permanence to his literary work. Again, for reasons which will presently appear, the article on "Shakspeare's Glossaries" ought to have been either wholly suppressed, or else at least most carefully revised. And, lastly, one cannot but deplore the prodigal consumption of space—amounting to more than one-third of the entire volume—involved in reprinting the "Shakspeare" article from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, a work to be found in every public and in many a private library, and thus practically within the reach of every student of Shakspeare. Had this enormously long and somewhat ponderous essay been suppressed, and its place filled up with the studies on "Chaucer" and "Shelley" contributed by Prof. Baynes to the *Edinburgh Review* of 1870-71, or with one or two of his philosophical writings (e.g., his review of Darwin's *Expression of the Emotions*, or his article on Fraser's *Berkeley*), the attractiveness of the volume before us would, we venture to assert, have been enhanced a hundredfold.

The contents, however, being what they are, let us, instead of fault-finding, endeavour to profit by such elements of value as they possess. Prof. Baynes's most important contributions to Shaksperian scholarship will unquestionably be found neither in the *Encyclopædia* Essay nor in the rambling and discursive papers reprinted from *Frazer* under the title "What Shakspeare Learned at School"; but in two articles written by him for the *Edinburgh Review*—viz., one on "Shaksperian Glossaries," published in July, 1869, and a second on "New Shaksperian Interpretations," published in October, 1872—both here reprinted at length. They contain much that is both novel and valuable; but it must be admitted that certain of the interpretations put forward in them (notably that offered of Ophelia's words: "You must wear your rue with a difference") are strained and far fetched to an absurd degree, while at least one (viz.,

that proposed for the troublesome passage in *Macbeth*, Act III., Scene 6., line 8: "Who cannot want the thought how monstrous It was for Malcolm," &c. See pp. 274-276) implies an inability to seize the precise point, to penetrate to and grasp the very gist and essence of the difficulty under discussion, which can only be characterised as sheer obtuseness. The weight of the earlier article, moreover, is seriously impaired by the petulant and absolutely unsupported attack, conceived in the true Jeffrey vein, which Prof. Baynes was ill-advised enough to make upon the then recently published Cambridge text. The reproduction of this sample of critical irresponsibility seems to us, we confess, nothing short of a grave disservice—a serious, though of course unintended, wrong—to the dead man's memory.

But to proceed. Prof. Baynes, perceiving that the works of Shakspeare abound in allusions to various field sports, conceived the happy plan of systematically studying the chief of these—hunting and hawking—in the popular manuals of the day, with the view of obtaining a clue to the meaning of certain passages hitherto obscure or wholly unintelligible. This vein he worked with excellent results, though, as was not unnatural, his zeal ran away with him at times, leading him to see references to sport where to the eye of the sober critic none such exist (see especially his remarks on *Coriolanus*, IV. v. 238, pp. 307-312). One of the happiest instances of his skill as an emender of the text is that exhibited in dealing with a much-disputed passage in *Measure for Measure*, III. i. 89, where Isabella, addressing Claudio, says of Angelo:

"This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil!"—

Here there can be no doubt that "emmew" is not the word that Shakspeare wrote. To "emmew" is to shut up, to keep close, to keep mewed up: this meaning does not suit the context; nor do falcons emmew fowls. The sense here required is "sternly check," "drive back," "rigorously repress"; and as it is obvious that follies must first manifest themselves before they can be thus tightly curbed, repressed and put down with a high hand, the word "emmew," which means "shut up" or "keep close," is, as we have already said, plainly inappropriate. The requisite sense is satisfactorily furnished by the word "enew," which Prof. Baynes* proposes to read here instead of "emmew," and of which he has taken the pains to elucidate both the origin and the technical signification. The verb "to enew" (or, as it was sometimes written, *ennewe*, or *inew*) comes from the Norman-French *enewer*, which was employed as a technical term in connexion with two widely different arts: namely, the

* Keightley also (*Shakspeare Expositor*) proposed *enew*, on the strength of a single passage from Nash's *Quaternio*. But as he makes no attempt to explain the meaning of the word (of which, indeed, he appears to have been ignorant), the credit of discovering and establishing the new reading must be given to Prof. Baynes, who had hit upon it long before he knew of Keightley's suggestion.

art of cloth-weaving, and the art of aquatic falconry. Its etymology is clear from the form in which it appears in Cotgrave—*eneauer* (i.e., *en-eau-er*, "to place or set in water," or "to drive into the water"). As employed by the cloth-weavers, it seems to have meant "to place, or steep [cloth] in water," presumably for the purpose of thoroughly shrinking the fabric. Godefroy, whose *Dictionnaire de L'ancienne Langue Française du IX^e au XV^e siècle* was not accessible for reference when Prof. Baynes' articles were written, gives an instance of the use of *eneuer* in this sense from the *Statuts de Richard III.*, an. I.:—"Que nul tondeur n'autre persone quele que soit tonde ne cancelle ascuns draps sinon le drap soit avant pleynement *eneue* sur peine de forfait XI. s." From the same source Godefroy quotes the corresponding substantive, *eneuance*, which Prof. Baynes also quotes from Kelham's Norman Dictionary. The use of the word *eneuer*, however, in this sense seems to have been comparatively rare. On the other hand, the English derivative is frequently used in connexion with the sport of falconry, when it serves to denote the action of the hawk in driving the waterfowl back into the water, after it has been previously "landed," i.e., forced to rise from its floating bed by means of dogs and beaters, and driven in the direction of the land. The wild fowl, when she perceives the hawk about to stoop, instinctively makes for the water again, where she will be safe at least from her winged enemy. If she succeeds in reaching the water before the hawk can stoop and seize her, she is said to be *eneued*: the hawk has *eneued* the fowl, i.e., forced it back to the water, from which it will have to be "landed" over again before the hawk can stoop and seize it. "The fowl," writes Prof. Baynes, "was often *eneued* once or twice before it was landed effectively enough for the final swoop." Drayton (*Polyolbion*, Song 20) gives a glowing description of this sport (technically known as "the flight at the brook") from which we cannot refrain from quoting the following lines:

"Then making to the flood, to force the fowls to rise,
The fierce and angry hawks, down thrilling from the skies,
Make sundry cancellers [i.e., zig-zags] ere they the fowl can reach,
Which then to save their lives their wings do lively stretch.
But when the whizzing bells the silent air do cleave,
And that their greatest speed them vainly do deceive,
And the sharp, cruel hawks they at their backs do view,
Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineaw*.*
The hawks get up again into their former place,
And ranging here and there, in that their airy race;
Still as the fearful fowls attempt to 'scape away,
With many a stooping brave, *them in again they lay*.
But when the falcons take their hawking-poles in hand,
And, crossing of the brook, do put it [the fowl] over land—
The hawk gives it a souse, that makes it to rebound,
Well near the height of man, sometimes above the ground."

* I.e., "lay themselves again in the water."

Both the origin and the technical meaning of the verb to *eneue*, therefore, are perfectly clear. With reference to its meaning in the speech of Isabella quoted above, Prof. Baynes observes:

"From its primary sense it seems to have acquired the secondary signification of "to check," "to drive back," and "relentlessly pursue." It would thus be naturally applied to a policy (such as Angelo's) of extreme and vindictive severity. The imagery is that of . . . despotic power in the person of the "outward-sainted deputy" pursuing its victims with reiterated strokes, and allowing them little chance of ultimate escape."

There are many other obscure and disputed passages (as for instance, "We *coted* them on the way," "Thy banks with *pioned* and *twilled* brims," and "*Balk* logic with acquaintance that you have") on which Prof. Baynes has succeeded in throwing light. On the other hand, his suggested interpretations must sometimes be received with caution. Thus, he is certainly wrong when he attempts to assign to the word *enseamed* (*Hamlet*, III., iv., 92) a more recondite meaning than that usually given to it ("greasy"); nor will he, we suspect, find many to follow him in detecting a reference to hawking either in the line—

"And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood"—

from *Macbeth*, or in the line—

"I'll canvass thee in thy broad cardinal's hat"—from *Henry VI.*, Part I. (I., iii, 36). The fact is, Prof. Baynes kept a hobby, and we all know that a hobby is apt at times to get the bit between his teeth and carry his rider beyond all reasonable bounds. Nevertheless, after deducting the hobbyhorical element in this volume, there remains quite enough of sterling value to entitle its author to an honourable place among those who have laboured to elucidate the text of the myriad-minded dramatist—a fairer guerdon, surely, than that bestowed by fate upon the Dorotheus he tells us of, whose fame rests upon the fact that he spent the whole of his life in the endeavour to ascertain the meaning of a single word in Homer!

T. HUTCHINSON.

Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. By Mrs. J. R. Green. In 2 vols. (Macmillans.)

THE story of the English boroughs has yet to be written, but in these interesting volumes Mrs. Green has made a very substantial contribution to it. Urged to undertake it by one who must have known better than any one else her qualifications for the task, she seems to us to have fully justified her husband's high opinion. Every page gives proof of careful research, skilful arrangement of facts, and felicitous treatment. She knows the difficulties of her subject—and they can scarcely be over-estimated—but she possesses sufficient enthusiasm to carry both herself and her readers through them. Perhaps her conclusions are sometimes too large and her statements too sweeping. For instance, she tells us that

"a journey through any part of the country to-day is enough to show us how ruthlessly the men of the fifteenth century swept away the

parish churches which their fathers had built in the fourteenth century, to replace them with the big, bare fabrics where size and ostentation too often did service for beauty, and in the building of which prosperous burghers gave more conspicuous proof of wealth and lavish generosity than of taste and feeling."

Without being indiscriminate admirers of Perpendicular work, we can yet see some beauty in the style; and it is unfair to suggest that the "restorers" in the fifteenth century were more "ruthless" than those of any other age—including our own. As a matter of fact, many of the most conspicuous buildings to which the above remarks might apply—e.g., St. Michael's, Coventry—belong to the fourteenth century; while "a journey through any part of" Somersetshire is enough to show us how "excellently" the architects of the fifteenth century could deal at least with church towers.

These, however, are details. Mrs. Green's book, as a whole, fulfils its purpose. It gives us clear and comprehensive views of what English town life was in the fifteenth century, and how the boroughs acquired, after many a struggle, their freedom, power, and privileges. It draws largely from the mine of wealth which the Historical MSS. Commission has opened up, and from local records, of which the true value is only now beginning to be appreciated. It will stimulate research, and will be read with interest not only by students of the past, but by all to whom the industrial problems of the present day are a matter of concern.

Mrs. Green has chosen the fifteenth century for her inquiry into English town life, because that period saw the transformation of England from "a purely agricultural country, with its scattered villages of dependent tillers of the soil . . . into a land of industrial town communities, where agricultural interests are almost forgotten in the summing up of the national wealth." Of course, many of our boroughs are of much earlier date, and can claim to have enjoyed an independent municipal system from the time of Henry I.; but it was not until the middle of the fourteenth century that wealth began to flow into them, through the development of commercial activity, the increase of population, and the acquisition of privileges. Then, towns were rebuilt, churches and other public buildings were erected;

"Corporations, instinct with municipal pride, built Common Halls, set up stately crosses in the market-place such as we still see at Winchester or Marlborough, paved the streets or provided new water-supply for the growing population."

And this spirit of enterprise was not confined to corporations. Individual citizens employed their wealth upon public objects—to repair the walls, to bridge the river, to drain the town, to found the grammar school, to buy a charter of larger rights and privileges. Hand in hand with commercial activity went municipal self-government. The townspeople did not look to the state for aid, nor would they brook interference from without. They took their part in the duties and responsibilities of town life, and were by no means indisposed to join in its gaieties also. Boroughs had their

minstrels and players, and in some cases it would seem their particular play, which was acted in the town hall or churchyard on stated occasions. The Passion Play at Ammergau (which, of course, is a survival of the mediæval dramas) yields in point of length to a certain play, entitled "From the Beginning of the World," which was acted in 1411 at the Skinners' Hall in London, and lasted seven days continuously. The festivals, indeed, became after awhile too burdensome for some of the towns; and the craftsmen belonging to the poorer guilds endeavoured to be released from the obligation to maintain a pageantry unsuited to the times:

"Long before the Reformation, and even when as yet no Puritan principles had been imported into the matter, the gaiety of the towns was already sobered by the pressure of business and the increase of the class of depressed workers. It was not before the fanaticism of religion, but before the coming in of new forms of poverty and of bondage, that the old games and pageants lost their lustre and faded out of existence, save where a mockery of life was preserved to them by compulsion of the town authorities."

But for a considerable period town life, with its comforts and pleasures, its opportunities for gaining wealth and social distinction, satisfied all classes of the community. Its inherent defect was not obvious at first—that defect being the strictly local, limited, and narrow temper which it fostered. The larger patriotism, which looks at the welfare of the nation rather than of the individual community, had no place there. Instead of confederation with other towns, there was isolation and jealousy; and thus, when the Tudor kings asserted their absolute supremacy, and demanded that their personal will should at whatever cost be carried out, the boroughs found themselves powerless to resist. Municipal independence was paralysed, privileges and liberties curtailed, corporate wealth reduced, and the individual life of the borough lost most of its significance and importance. Looking forward as well as backward, Mrs. Green concludes her task with the remark:

"The history of the borough as schools in which the new middle-class received its training for service in the field of national politics, and as the laboratories in which they made their most fruitful experiments in administration, ends before the close of the fifteenth century. It may be that, as the working class in its turn rises to take its place alongside of its predecessors on the stage of public affairs, the towns will again become centres of interest in the national story, as the workshops of an enlarged political science."

Our notice of these volumes would be very inadequate if it merely pointed out their general scope. We must, in bare justice to the authoress, call attention to the infinite variety of information, culled from many obscure sources, with which the text and copious footnotes are filled. No two towns, as Mrs. Green is well aware, exhibited the same social, municipal, and industrial features. She has, therefore, chosen (though her choice has been limited by the materials at command) certain typical boroughs, of which the most conspicuous are Bristol, Coventry, Exeter, Lynn, Norwich, Notting-

ham, Southampton, and the Cinque Ports. In each instance the development of trade, with its separate guilds, the growth of municipal institutions, and the defence of privileges against the encroachments of the church or the neighbouring lords, afford her abundant opportunity for employing the stores of special knowledge she has accumulated. A bright and lively style, a sense of humour and a genuine love of research, are obvious merits in an authoress. Mrs. Green has these, and, in addition, an unusual measure of literary self-control. She is never tempted away from her subject. Thus, Agincourt, Towton, and Bosworth are left unnoticed, while the dispute between the Town Clerk and the Bishop of Exeter is chronicled at length. She finds more to say of Henry VII.—"the first sovereign of the modern pattern who ruled over Englishmen"—than of all the monarchs of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster, with the conventional glory that attaches to them. Having begun her work so well, we sincerely hope that she may complete it with equal success.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

Santa Teresa; being some Account of her Life and Times, together with some Pages from the History of the Last Great Reform in the Religious Orders. By Gabriela Cunningham Graham. In 2 vols. (A. & C. Black.)

THIS biography of Santa Teresa, by Mrs. Cunningham Graham, like Mr. Cotter Morison's *Life of St. Bernard*, is written by one who has a merely intellectual sympathy with her subject. In such works we may find very much to admire, we may learn from them, we may acknowledge to the full the literary skill and the historical insight of the author, we may be able to praise without reserve their industry, their enthusiasm, their patient research, their knowledge of the topography, their perfect acquaintance with all the environment of the personage depicted. All this we find in the *Life of Santa Teresa* by Mrs. Cunningham Graham. And yet, for want of full sympathy with those qualities which distinguish Santa Teresa from other women, which mark her off as something distinct from others—the want of full sympathy in this respect makes us rise from the perusal of this biography, excellent as it is as a work of literature, with feelings of dissatisfaction, and with a doubt whether, after all Mrs. Graham's skill and care, we have here presented unto us the true Santa Teresa at all.

We have no wish to depreciate the excellence of Mrs. Graham's work from her own stand-point. She has evidently a good knowledge of Spanish; she has studied carefully Teresa's life in her autobiography, her letters, and other writings; she has read the best biographies in Spanish, both those by contemporaries and by later writers; she skilfully disentangles the additions to the earlier narratives, and judiciously weighs their value. She knows too, in detail, which is far more rare, the country in which Santa Teresa lived, the towns, the houses in which she dwelt; she

has followed her on her journeys, visited the sites of the convents which she founded, nay, even the abodes of her relatives. Her local colouring is exact: she gives us exquisite verbal photographs of that table land of Castille, with its burning summer heat, and its sharp winter cold, and snow, and rain; all the discomforts of travel there in the sixteenth century are vividly brought before us. The characters of the contemporaries of Santa Teresa, of the men and women whom she had to deal with, her helpers or opponents, are admirably sketched in. Praise is especially due for the way in which, amid so much that repels her, Mrs. Graham yet sees the conscientious piety, amid all their intolerance and merciless severity, of such men as Philip II. and Fernando of Toledo, Duke of Alba. We grant all this and more, unreservedly; and yet there still remains the note throughout which prevents us from giving full and unqualified acceptance to these volumes as a true and complete account of Santa Teresa.

What is lacking? Mrs. Graham insists that the pre-eminent excellence of her portraiture is that she has drawn Teresa the woman not Teresa the mystic and the saint. She has depicted the clever, witty, merry, business-like Spanish woman, able to hold her own, by insight into character, by power of using others and moulding them to her will, with the greatest of her time: equal to them in business capacity, superior in persevering energy, in valiance of heart and true courage. She treats her mysticism, and what she calls her sanctity, as if, instead of being the chief source of these qualities, it were that which alloyed and almost spoiled them all. The one literary defect in these volumes is the way in which Mrs. Graham, by her perpetual asides to the reader, continually thrusts herself between him and Santa Teresa: and this with a teasing repetition, not only of the sense, but of the very word and phrase. The frame of the picture is admirably moulded, the canvas is well prepared, the accessories are all correct; but, when we look at the portrait, instead of Santa Teresa, we get only a composite photograph of Santa Teresa and of Mrs. Cunningham Graham.

Am I too severe in writing thus? What is Santa Teresa's chief characteristic, her real title to fame? Is it not her mysticism, the intensity of her religious feeling, the struggle after holiness, her devotion to what she believed concerned the honour of her Lord. You cannot sever this from her life: it is the basis of her character, the beating of its pulse and heart. No enthusiasm for her in other respects, no philanthropic talk about the benefit of monasteries to the poor, can make up for want of perception in this respect. One who writes of Teresa's "thirsting for Divine Love" as "a false and fallacious dream—a dream as unreal as Christianity itself"; who "casts down the gauntlet, not for dogma, but fearlessly in the face of it, for abstract Right and abstract Reason, as being the highest ends Humanity can aim at"; who speaks of, and evidently feels, that "an abyss rolls between our thoughts" and hers; to whom the things that were of supremest interest

to Santa Teresa "are but the fading symbols of faith, and leave us supremely indifferent"; who deems that "humanity and sanctity are sworn foes"; who boasts, "I have left it to others to paint a false picture [why false?] of the enraptured mystic"; who exclaims, "There will be no more saints"—is not such an one self-condemned in attempting to write the life of a mystic and a saint?

Let us ask: What is mysticism? Who is a mystic? Mysticism does not belong to any one religion: it exists in all, or almost all, religions, or even with no religion at all; it flourishes as much in Buddhism and in Mahomedanism as in Christianity; it has no inseparable connexion with morality; mystics are not thereby better moral characters than other men; and some of the mystic sects have been distinguished by their aberrations from morality. Mysticism does not hinder worldly wisdom, nor practical shrewdness in business; nay, the most mystic among the Protestant sects, the Friends, are known in both hemispheres for their aptitude in this respect. The very aloofness, the detachment from the world that mysticism gives, is often a vantage ground in dealing with the world. It was not in spite of, but because of, her mysticism, that Teresa was so good a woman of business: that she kept her head so cool, and had so clear an insight into the character of those with whom she had to deal. Lookers-on see more than players. What Shelley's religion was I do not know, his morality was certainly not better than that of other men; yet his lines:

"The One remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light for ever shines; Earth's shadows
fly;
Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of Eternity,
Until Death tramples it to fragments:"

which may seem a mere poetical conceit to many, thrill the heart of the mystic, as the sounds of lovely music thrill the ear that can respond to it, as the form and colouring of Raphael or of Titian, of Claude or of Turner, enrapture one who has an eye for form or colour, and dwell with him as a possession for ever. No assertion however strong, by those who have no ear for music nor eye for colour, no shouts of the musically deaf or of the colour-blind, will ever convince one who has the ear to hear and the eye to see that his delight in these things is only fancied and unreal. So it is with mysticism: they who know it not may iterate with multitudinous and strident cry, that the things which are seen are the only things real, the unseen is but a dream; that the transient is the true, the lasting is the false; the perishable, the mortal are all that we can trust, the imperishable, the immortal, the eternal are but a deceit; that all knowledge comes through the senses to the intellect, there is no other avenue; by weight, and measure, and experiment alone can we know, all else is unknowable; the spiritual, the evidences of the spirit and of faith, are but vague and empty conceits, that all experience of it is but delusion; that to devote oneself in loyalty to, to set one's supreme affections on, a thing or Being of a world unseen is inexpressible

folly, the vainest of all vanities. The mystic hears all this, and sadly smiles, and lives his inner life apart.

To come nearer earth—is it true that "there will be no more saints," i.e. after Santa Teresa's time: that such a life as hers can never be lived again? Granted, for a moment, that the current of the age is as Mrs. Graham asserts it to be; yet, is there not a very powerful eddy counter to this current? And is it not almost as unscientific and unphilosophical to ignore the existence of this eddy, as to deny the force of the main stream? There have been as many beatifications and canonisations in this latter part of the nineteenth century as in any previous age; there are more preparing still. Fresh religious orders have been founded in this century, and they have spread far more quickly and more widely than Teresa's reform did in her lifetime. There are far more living her life now than there were in the sixteenth century; there are those who emulate her still, and who need but a little time to be entitled saints. La Salette and Lourdes, and the pilgrimages to Rome, are as much facts of the nineteenth century as Positivism and the worship of humanity. The proportion of those who devote themselves to a (technically) religious life is greater now, in France at least, than it was before the Revolution—"of 10,000 women in 1789, 28, 'we are told,' were nuns; in 1866, 45; in 1787, 67"—and still more so in England. The Song of Songs, with its mystic meanings, inspires the verse of Señor Balart now, as it did the verse of Santa Teresa and of St. Juan de la Cruz, and with almost equal tenderness and grace.

I had marked many passages in these volumes for comment, far more frequently for approving comment, a few only for slips in style or verbal errors; but I have dwelt too long on general considerations, and must close. The very elliptical style of Santa Teresa is not easy to translate; but Mrs. Graham's versions are admirable. For the general historian, for reproduction of the environment, for enthusiastic appreciation of one side of Santa Teresa's character, as a vivid personal narrative, these volumes will have a lasting value. They are highly creditable to the literary skill of the writer; they can never be overlooked among her biographies. Only they will not satisfy those to whom, with all her faults, and, above all else, Santa Teresa is the mystic and the saint: the true lover, the ardent, if mistaken, follower of Him whom she even dared to call her Spouse.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

Some Memories of Books, Authors, and Events.
By James Bertram. (Constable.)

MR. BERTRAM'S posthumous volume of reminiscences is light and entertaining, and it has a pleasant literary flavour; but the sketch of the writer's life given in the introductory pages lead us to expect something a little more substantial than what we actually get.

James Glass Bertram was born in 1824, at the little border village of Tillmouth,

and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to Mr. Tait, the proprietor of the once famous *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*. Here he rose to the position of managing clerk and cashier; but it is clear that he had strong Bohemian instincts, for he abandoned this position of commonplace respectability and comfort to go upon the stage. Three years' experience of the boards—the harvest of which he gathered in a book entitled *Glimpses of Real Life*—convinced him that histrionics could not be relied upon to provide bread and cheese. He then went into business as bookseller and newsagent, but here again he was unsuccessful; and so, like many others, he drifted through the strait of miscellaneous failure into the choppy sea of literature and journalism. He contributed to *Chambers's Journal* and *Hogg's Instructor*; and in 1855 became editor, and afterwards proprietor, of the *North Briton*, an enterprising journal which was, we read, "the first newspaper to introduce the serial story as a regular part of its contents, and the first to publish 'interviews.'" Brief connexions, editorial and financial, with other journals were not specially successful. But in 1865 he became widely known by his admirable book, *The Harvest of the Sea*, in which he embodied the wide information acquired by visits to all the principal centres of the fishing industry both in Great Britain and on the continent. None of his subsequent works were published under his own name. As the "Rev. W. M. Cooper, B.A.," he compiled for Camden Hotten that well-known book, *A History of the Rod*; as "Ellangowan" he produced *The Out-door Sports of Scotland* and a volume of *Sporting Anecdotes*; and "Louis Henry Curzon" was the pseudonym on the title pages of *The Blue Ribbon of the Turf* and *A Mirror of the Turf*, this last book appearing shortly after the death of the author, which took place in March, 1892.

So varied a life ought to have provided material for a record with some solidity of interest, a book of the "cut and come again" order; but, as I have already said, the present volume is decidedly wanting in substance. Looking over the *menu*, we encounter such appetising items as these: "Mr. Tait and his Literary and Political Friends," "Trade Reminiscences and Sir Walter Scott," "The Edinburgh Review," "William and Robert Chambers," "The Trade in Edinburgh," and "Celebrities and Characters." We sit down eager at so apparently well-spread a table; but, when we rise, we feel that the repast, though undoubtedly palatable, has been on the whole somewhat unsatisfying. Such names as those of Brougham, Jeffrey, Lockhart, Aytoun, and Hogg, appear and re-appear in Mr. Bertram's pages; but we learn little about any of these distinguished persons that we are interested in learning, or that we did not know before. Of course in the case of some men—Sir Walter Scott for example—Mr. Bertram inevitably wrote from hearsay knowledge; but even when writing of such men as William and Robert Chambers, with whom he must have been on terms of some intimacy, he has astonishingly little to tell that has not been told either by the Chamberses themselves or by Mr. Alexander

Ireland in his account of that once famous book, *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*.

The most interesting chapters in the volume are those in which Mr. Bertram is most frankly autobiographical, in which he confines himself to his own personal experience, and refrains from that expatiatory gossip at large, indulgence in which was evidently a sore temptation to him. The opening chapter "Prentice Days" gives us a delightful glimpse of some of the conditions of life in the "grey metropolis of the north" rather more than half a century ago; and it serves moreover as a natural and pleasant introduction to the author's reminiscences of the one distinguished man of whom he has some really tangible recollections. *Tait's Magazine* was a capital periodical in its day—its old volumes are full of good reading—but its great "hit" was made by the publication of the "Sketches of Life and Manners from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater." The boy apprentice Bertram was often sent with proofs, cheques, or messages to the celebrated contributor, and none of the published recollections of De Quincey are more characteristic than his. Several of them relate to the extraordinary manner in which the author's "copy" used to reach the hands of his publisher.

"Sometimes a young woman would enter the shop in the morning, whilst I was busy sweeping or dusting, and throwing down a roll of paper with an exclamation of 'There!' would rush off as abruptly as she had entered. On examining the roll I would find it addressed in the neatest of handwriting to 'William Tait, Esquire.' On more than one occasion a night policeman arrived early in the afternoon with a similar packet, for which he demanded and received a shilling; a coin destined to be divided into three parts, the packet having passed through as many pairs of hands. 'Who gave you this?' I once heard Mr. Tait ask. 'It was my neighbour, sir, at the North Bridge.' 'And who gave it to him?' 'It was his neighbour, sir.' 'And where did he get it?' 'Oh, he got it from the little man, sir, that makes the fine speeches and lives down yonder, sir,' was the reply."

Some of the fine speeches are given; and it is abundantly clear that they had behind them not merely quaint dignity and surface courtesy, but that genuine kindness which is the politeness of the heart.

"When I had made a few visits to him," writes Mr. Bertram, "Mr. De Quincey was so kind as to take some particular notice of me; and afterwards, when he wrote his *Grasmere* article about George and Sarah Green (1839), he spoke to me of the subject, and read me a passage from the proof before it appeared in *Tait*."

It is not every great man who would thus simply put himself on the level of an errand-boy of fifteen. One of the best of the fine speeches was made to a fellow apprentice of Mr. Bertram's. This youth, coming one morning to take down the shutters and open the shop, found himself addressed by the occupant of a hackney-carriage which was standing at the door.

"I am Mr. De Quincey, and I presume that you are one of the young gentlemen who assist

Mr. Tait in conducting his business. I am at the moment much embarrassed for want of a sum of money; the difficulty will not, however, I assure you, be permanent, but it is in the meantime most urgent, and I fancied that even at this early hour I should be able to obtain the required amount by coming here.' George thought he might be wanting a five-pound note at least, so he said to him anxiously, 'How much do you require, Mr. De Quincey?' 'You see, young sir, in arriving at my journey's end I shall require to pay the coachman his fare, including a small gratuity to himself, not less than three shillings in all, and having but half-a-crown in my pocket, I am anxious to be accommodated with the loan of sixpence.' Not less astonished than relieved, George handed the coin to him at once, and after thanking his benefactor profusely for his great politeness, Mr. De Quincey drove off."

Of the non-literary chapters of Mr. Bertram's book, the best is that devoted to the Edinburgh hospitalities of sixty years ago. It was a time when diners-out were many, when dinner-givers were not few, and when some at any rate of the materials for their common delectation were sold at prices which must rouse the envy of the Edinburgh hosts of to-day. A hare cost less than eighteenpence, the price of poultry was in proportion, a turbot of no mean size was to be got for a shilling, a "puir saxpence" would provide a good big lobster for the sauce, and oysters at sevenpence for a "fish-wife's hunder" (120) were to be had from a barrow in every Edinburgh street. If, however, there was plenty, there was also a certain lack of variety. When Muirhead, the game-dealer, first offered snipe for sale in Edinburgh, Mr. Bertram tells us that no one dared to buy, but crowds gazed at the "lang-nebbit" novelties; and a lady who had received a brace of pheasants from England sent them to be stuffed, as her cook assured her that "such bonnie birds couldna' be for eating." Things being so, hosts who wish to be eminent were wont to make a speciality of some cunning "side dish," which gave to their dinners a note of distinction. Mr. Bertram tells how one legal luminary thus made his fame—and kept it.

"In those days it was not illegal to bring away the 'squabs' [young Solon geese] from their nests of the Bass Rock, and one hospitable judge used to treat his guests to these infantine sea fowl, cooked in a manner that rendered them delightful; but the culinary process was never revealed which made the chickens—ordinarily commonplace enough—so succulent and palatable. A brother of the bench, anxious to penetrate the mystery, interviewed the cook, and, slipping a golden coin into her palm, said, 'Tell me, my good woman, how you make that delicious squab curry.' 'Eh, sir,' was the reply, as her fingers closed on the largess, 'I'm no able to tell you that, for his Lordship aye makes it his ainself.'"

This concluding chapter is richer in matter than is both informing and entertaining than any of its predecessors; but anyone who has acquired the fine art of judicious skipping will find the whole book very readable.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

NEW NOVELS.

Henry Standon. By D'Arcy Drew. In 3 vols. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

The Power of the Past. In 3 vols. By Esme Stuart. (Bentley.)

The Story of a Modern Woman. By Ella Hepworth Dixon. (Heinemann.)

The Rich Miss Riddell. By Dorothea Gerard. (Blackwoods.)

Mr. Sadler's Daughters. By Hugh C. Davidson. (Chatto & Windus.)

James Inwick: Ploughman and Elder. By P. Hay Hunter. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

Tales of the Supernatural. By James Platt, Junr. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Cœur-de-Roi. By Charles Foley. (Paris: Perrin.)

MR. D'ARCY DREW'S novel has for a second title, "Love's Debt to Duty." There is not much about this long outstanding debt; nor, for that matter, much about Mr. Henry Standon. He comes and goes, and speaks often, in season and out of season; but he is only one of a crowd of men and women, and his talk is neither more entertaining nor less wearisome than that of the persons in whose company we find him. *Henry Standon* suggests that the author has made a sudden dash into the writing of fiction, and has thrown into the space of three volumes the accumulated material which might serve as the basis for many books. The novel is crude in more respects than in style. It is badly constructed, it suffers from indiscriminate padding, its personages are often the merest puppets, and there are faults in management—to adopt a stage term—which prove that Mr. (or Miss) D'Arcy Drew has had very little experience. An eminent novelist was once asked by a youngster in the craft: "What must I do to be saved?" He admonished his querist to keep a steady eye upon his hero, upon his heroine, and upon his villain. "Is that all?" inquired the disappointed young man. "Well," went on the great man, "as a matter of fact you needn't bother much about the hero. But keep your eye steadily on the heroine and on the villain." "But," exclaimed the bewildered tyro—when he was interrupted by his companion, who added, with an air of a diplomatist waiving a hotly contested point: "I'll give you a straight tip: you need only keep your eye *always* on one person—your villain. Never let him out of your sight. He is the surest net by which the reader will be snared. You may play pranks with your heroine: you may give yourself away over and over again with your hero: but if the reader sees you are acting squarely with him in the matter of the villain you will be all right!" Mr. D'Arcy Drew has not mastered this advice, if he has ever heard of it. He introduces us to a promising Mentone villain, and then kills him off as prematurely as if he were loved by the gods. The result is fatal. The reader is loyal to his villain: remove the latter a volume too soon, and no substitute can adequately take his place, not even though he be a baronet without an income

but with an awful reputation. *Henry Standon* is not strengthened by the moral and philosophical reflections so plentifully dispersed through its pages: though there are few so banal as that put into the mouth of Lord Selby—"I would have women remain as they have been, both externally and internally." I have noticed the book at this length, however, as with all its faults and shortcomings it is interesting, and has promise of a kind.

There is something very depressing about Esmé Stuart's new book. The tragedy in which it culminates is so wholly unnecessary, that few readers will fail to see that it is in no way an ordered development, but a purely arbitrary imposition from without. Most of us justify Carlyle's dictum; but, after all, the fools of actual life are blundering rather than blind, are stupid or shortsighted rather than idiotic. If men and women who cared for each other were wont to behave in the senseless fashion of Inez and her husband Basil, life would become intolerable. It ought to be a cardinal rule with novelists, never to introduce an episode based on a misapprehension that in actual life would be practically certain of more or less prompt elucidation. Lovers and sweethearts, husbands and wives, parents and children, are too often, in novels, made to act in a way that, in real life, would alienate the sympathies of every sane person. I confess that I for one, though appreciative of the good qualities which characterise *The Power of the Past*, am quite unmoved by the fate of Neve Quinlan, or even of the lovely but weak-minded Inez, or of her suffering but far from mentally robust husband. But there are those who delight in these stories based upon explicable misunderstandings, and who experience a sad joy in the absence of cakes and ale at the finish. To them I recommend *The Power of the Past*; the more readily as it is written well and attractively.

No one who reads the *Story of a Modern Woman* will be likely to gainsay the excellence of its writing and the genuine talent shown by Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon. If, as we have reason to believe, it is a first book, it shows altogether exceptional promise. The story itself is in no way remarkable, and its commonplaceness (which is that of life as most of us know it) and sobriety of atmosphere may repel many of those readers who go to novels for a stimulus analogous to that of the confirmed dram-drinker. It is told with reserve, dignity, grace, and occasionally with power. The two closing chapters have that largeness, whether we say "of touch," "of atmosphere," which we find in the masters only. Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon has learned at a wise school. She knows when to be reticent: when to trust to broad effects. There are few writers who seem to be convinced that evocation is as distinct from description as a photographed landscape from, say, a pastoral by Corot or Rousseau. The author of *A Story of a Modern Woman* has, by instinct or observation, ascertained this secret, one of the fundamental secrets of art; and she has been able to carry theory into practice. As to "the views without

which no novel now seems complete," there are not too many in Miss Hepworth Dixon's story. She takes the sane and reasonable attitude that the relationship of the sexes must be bettered, but that it is no more "a universal cancer" than it is a flawless ordinance. Some readers will wonder if Mary Erle did, after all, choose wisely in her staunch allegiance to what she held to be the right: but most will agree that, even from the standpoint of the mental health to be won from life, she did what was best. She is the one memorable personage in the book. Vincent Hemming is not wholly convincing; and the other characters are vivid rather than vital, though in Mary's brother Jimmie and in the young painter Perry Jackson we are presented with skilfully depicted types. Altogether, *A Story of a Modern Woman* seems to me one of the best written books which have appeared of late, whether by writers of "the larger latitude" or otherwise.

The author of *Reata* and joint author of *The Waters of Hercules* has so accustomed us to stories of Austrian life that one is almost tempted to complain when, as in *The Rich Miss Riddell*, she breaks new ground. This, of course, is unreasonable; and doubly so in the instance of Miss Dorothea Gerard, who tells even the slightest story with grace and verve, and never fails to introduce us to at least one winsome new acquaintance. The present writer cannot say that he has derived the same amount of pleasure from her latest story as from *Reata*, a picturesque and vigorous tale which he reviewed in the ACADEMY a year or two ago. But the book cannot fail to win many readers; and it is more than likely that "the rich Miss Riddell," and the happy close of her somewhat commonplace career as a not specially attractive spinster, will be understood and approved by hundreds who would feel slight interest in an Austro-Jewish village girl or a Hungarian squire's daughter.

A suggestion of the footlights is conveyed by Mr. Sadler's *Daughters*. Mr. Hugh Davidson perhaps meant to write a farcical comedy, and at the last moment changed his mind and turned his material into a story. It is entertaining, of its kind. Mr. Sadler, Poppie, and Vi are people we might meet any day. One reader, however, has no wish to meet them. The "new humour" is apt to be dull when it aims at wit, and depressing when it would be funny; and though Mr. Davidson is not irredeemably a new humorist, he proves again and again that he is not unworthy of that distinction.

Mr. Hay Hunter has done able work in other directions than that to which he has restricted himself in *James Inwick*. No one uses "the Lallan tongue" with the classic infallibility and aptness of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson; but though Mr. Barrie and Mr. Crockett indulge in a Doric that is rarely immaculate, their "Scots" is, on the whole, better than that of Mr. Hay Hunter, racy, idiomatic, and often delightfully reminiscent of the Lothians as that is. However, it is the story, and not the quality of the vernacular, that, presumably, is of most moment to the general reader. But of plot, episode, thrilling incident, there is

none. Let no one adventure upon this cleverly sketched series of studies from East Lothian village-life unless he be a Scot, familiar with the talk o' Haddinton-awa', and interested profoundly in the question of Disestablishment and in the rights and wrongs of the Established and the Free Kirk.

The six romantic stories, as Mr. Platt, Junr., calls his *Tales of the Supernatural*, might pass as parodies of the ultra-romantic style, were they not too outrageous even as parodies. The author is wildly, grotesquely funny. "Antlers of Belial, what I feel for his style is unscabbarded naked hate," tempered with hearty laughter at the appalling gibberish here put forward, apparently in all seriousness.

M. Charles Foley is known in France as the writer of four or five fairly successful plays, and as the author of *Guerre de Femmes*, *Bisque-Tout*, and two other excellent novels. In *Cœur-de-Roi* he has written his best book as yet. It unquestionably suggests *Les Chouans*, of Balzac, but it is none the less an original and charming story. The plot is interesting, the style alert, and the characters life-like and worth knowing. "Cœur-de-Roi" is the sobriquet of the Marquis de Valois, one of the heroic noblemen who withstood the Republicans in the peasant war of La Vendée; but the interest of most readers will centre in the brave and resourceful Florise, a true heroine, and in pretty Yvette. Since Balzac there has been no more vivid and interesting story of the savage internecine warfare waged between the triumphant Republicans and the remnant of militant "aristocrats" who had survived the Revolution. *Cœur-de-Roi* is a book to be recommended to all who care for what is at once vigorous and thoroughly healthy in contemporary French fiction.

WILLIAM SHARP.

COMEDY AND DRAMA.

The Humours of the Court. By Robert Bridges. (Bell.) We gather from a note at the end of *The Humours of the Court* that Mr. Robert Bridges has founded his work upon two Spanish comedies, Calderon's "El secreto á voces" and Lope's "El perro del hortelano," the latter of which Molière also discovered to be useful. Mr. Bridges believes these two comedies to be variations of the same story. The play under notice owes its plot to Calderon, while Lope is drawn upon for the first scene of the third act. At a vital part of his play, Lope became merely farcical; but Mr. Bridges, borrowing incident without translating any of the text, so arranges the final scene that what is probable occurs, not what is preposterous.

The Humours of the Court—we wish the publishers and author had chosen to present it in a handier and more lasting form—is a comedy in three acts, each of which occupies a day. The scene is laid at Belflor, in Italy. Diana, Countess of Belflor, is a whimsical lady who requires those about her to live by the code of fanciful notions she has drawn up. To be preserved from the vapours she needs change; and her secretary, Frederick, is kept busy providing music and other foods for the fickle appetite of his mistress. Richard, Duke of Milan, worships Diana, and, being rebuffed by letters, grows a beard for the purpose of penetrating into Diana's court as a stranger. There he

finds his old friend Frederick who loves Laura, the adopted sister of the countess, Laura being already promised to an addle-pated courtier, one St. Nicholas, a noodle and a minor poet. Obviously there is merriment to be obtained from an initial muddle of this kind; and it must be allowed that Mr. Bridges has, on the whole, not been false to his opportunity, though the contrast in merit between the first fifteen pages and the remainder of *The Humours of the Court*, to our poor thinking, is most striking. We always settle down to Mr. Bridges' work with a delightful anticipation: we are sure of finding beauties, and these we mark with the lead-pencil of approbation. On looking over our reviewed copy we note that underlined passages abound in the first ten pages; between pages 10 and 16 the scorings are fewer; from this point onwards they are scanty indeed. A second perusal of the latter part of the comedy leaves us convinced that Mr. Bridges has not written equally well in his three acts. A servant to Frederick, by name Tristram, is the fool of the piece. He often amuses, but he is not wholly successful; and we are inclined to fancy that there is not quite enough of the bumpkin in him. Hugely perturbed by the freaks of the court he gives vent to some excellent sayings, so much so that we think that Mr. Bridges might have, with advantage, bestowed still more pains on a character that has evidently cost him some labour. It is, perhaps, an oversight that no time is given. We can only guess the period in which the action is supposed to take place by chance indications in the text, such as coaches and lutes. Several times we were struck by the modern sound of the conversation. To come upon "It's all up" was something of a shock. Perhaps Mr. Bridges may have chapter and verse ready for the confounding of the critic who dares to suggest that such a phrase is an anachronism. In a play by Dekker there stands, "It is too-too," yet for long this was supposed to be a saying quite modern. Evidently, then, it is dangerous to dogmatise. This much may be spoken in safety: whether the phrase "It's all up" may be used with any ancient warrant, it were better left out of *The Humours of the Court*.

All those wise enough to read this comedy will be amused and charmed by the skilful management of the series of accidents which befel the loves of the duke and the secretary. Needless to add that the proper maids were kissed by the proper men. It remains to show some of the lovely work done by Mr. Bridges. When the duke comes to court he says:

"I think I sail
Into the windless haven of my life
To-day with happy omens: as the stir
And sleep-forbidding rattle of the journey
Was like my life till now. Here all is peace:
The still fresh air of this October morning,
With its resigning odours; the rich hues
Wherein the gay leaves revel to their fall;
The deep blue sky; the misty distances,
And splashing fountains. And I thought I heard
A magic service of meandering music
Threading the glades and stealing on the lawns."

The fall of that wonderful epithet "resigning" is strangely beautiful. The whole passage in which the countess and the chief personages of her court discuss why love is called bitter-sweet is profoundly moving, and must be read in its entirety by all those who desire the best in poetry. We will not wrong it by partial quotation, but give in conclusion Richard's song:

"My eyes for beauty pine,
My soul for Goddè's grace:
No other hope nor care is mine;
To heaven I turn my face.

"One splendour thence is shed
From all the stars above:

"Tis named when God's name is said,
"Tis love, 'tis heavenly love.

"And every gentle heart,
That burns with true desire,
Is lit from eyes that mirror part
Of that celestial fire."

So much for *The Humours of the Court*. If the flavour of the literature in it is not novel, the fibre is of that quality which deserves to endure.

Madonna Pia and other Dramas. By Sir Theodore Martin. (Blackwoods.) Only two of the four dramas here collected between covers have been published previously. The tragedy, "Madonna Pia," is very nearly an original work; "King René's Daughter," which has been included in this volume for the excellent reason that a third edition is called for, is from the Danish of Henrik Hertz; and, as might be expected in these triumphant days for foreign goods, the two remaining dramas were made in Germany. "The Camp of Wallenstein" is translated from Schiller; "The Gladiator of Ravenna" is rendered from the original of Friedrich Halm (Baron Von Münch Bellinghausen). We have called "Madonna Pia" a very nearly novel work. Sir Theodore Martin grants that it was suggested by "Malaria," a powerful dramatic sketch which appeared in Paris many years ago. Two acts were prefixed, and to these, with some convenient alteration, the aforesaid sketch was added. We hear this old, old tale of borrowing from the continent with painful frequency; and we do not, in this instance, bear it any the better than is usual, for by the vigour of the first two acts Sir Theodore Martin proves his capacity to the full. Moving words he has, but not moving invention. However, it is not very logical to grumble. We must express a mitigated thankfulness to "Malaria" for being the parent of two-thirds of "Madonna Pia." The workmanship of this play is forcible and, in parts, brilliant. It does not pause; it is not padded; it is alive from beginning to end. The appeal to the reader, be it stated, is not through a remarkable plot. We have love, jealousy, and poisoned flowers, very old acquaintances by whom we cannot be dissuaded from critically observing in what raiment they are presented to us by the author. The literature captures, not the theme. There is the right atmosphere in the passage following, in which Jacomo and Bertoldo sniff the battle afar off:—

Jac. They were sent out for news, and not to fight.

Why must they meddle? Brawling make-baits! Zounds,
As if there won't be broken heads enough,
But they must hunt for bloody cockscombs too!

Bert. Nay, you're too hard upon the lads. Why, you

Had done the same yourself, had you been there.

Who was it, eh?—was ever first to join,
And last to leave a fray in days of yore?
Whose blade was out, and flashing in the sun,

Ere other men were dreaming of a brawl?

Not Jacomo's, eh, the fiery Jacomo's?

Ha, do you take me, gossip?

Jac. Well, go to!

In sooth I was a mad hot-headed knave
As ever fingered steel. Ah, many's the time

My blessed Marjory, heaven rest her soul!
Has begged and prayed me on her knees to sheathe

My whinger close, and hold my way in peace,

Let rail who might, or take the wall of me,

And I have vowed to be a very lamb—

And meant to keep my word; but what of that?

Next hour, belike, some passing knave would

flout

My lord, or me, his man; and presto, hey!
My promises forgot, out flew my sword,
And rang *réveille* round the rascal's ears.

Bert. Rare sport it was to see you! That back stroke

Of yours was never matched before or since.
How the Pietri used to scud before it!

Jac. Like skipjacks as they were!

Bert. Ha! These were times.

My old heart leaps at the remembrance still.
The saints forgive me! but I'd like a bout
With the Pietri yet before I die.

Sir Theodore Martin regrets, as must do all other lovers of literature, that Coleridge should only have translated the second and third parts of Schiller's Trilogy, and left the first part untouched. The excuses made by Coleridge are too well known to need repetition here. Certain it is that, from a financial point of view, what translation of Schiller by Coleridge did appear was a momentous failure. Sir Theodore has now given the world in a permanent form "The Camp of Wallenstein," that most vivid picture of the rough life of soldiers. As a preliminary to "The Piccolomini" and "The Death of Wallenstein," this first part now under notice is surely of extreme importance. Of "The Gladiator of Ravenna" it is enough to say that it is a masterpiece translated by a master. Those who want more than this will not obtain it by purchasing Sir Theodore Martin's latest book.

NORMAN GALE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co., publishers to the India Office, will issue next week a new work by Sir William Hunter, in four volumes, entitled *Bengal MS. Records, 1780-1805*. This work has been compiled after the fashion of the Calendars of State Papers, published by the officials of the Record Office. It consists of abstracts of more than 14,000 letters, written to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta about a century ago, under the governor-generalships of Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, and Wellesley. It thus throws the light of contemporary evidence not only upon the origin of the Permanent Settlement and the actual status of the Zamindars, but also upon the general condition of the country, at the time when British administration was beginning to take shape. Sir W. Hunter has prefixed a dissertation on the tenure of land in Bengal, as disclosed by the official documents; and also added an analytical index, which summarises all the material bearing upon each particular subject. In some respects, this book recalls that by which the author first became known, *The Annals of Rural Bengal*.

THE volume on *Archery* in the "Badminton Library" will be published in the course of September. It is written by Mr. C. J. Longman and Colonel H. Walrond, with contributions from Miss Legh, Viscount Dillon, Major C. Hawkins Fisher, the Rev. Eyre W. Hussey, the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, Mr. J. Balfour Paul, and Mr. L. W. Maxson. The next volume, which is also in preparation, will be on *Dancing*, by Mrs. Lilly Grove and others.

MESSRS. OLIPHANT, ANDERSON & FERRIER, of Edinburgh and London, announce for early publication, under the auspices of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, *The Book of the Lifeboat*, consisting of authentic narratives of shipwreck and rescue, contributed by actual performers in the scenes described or by eyewitnesses. The whole has been arranged and edited by Mr. J. C. Dibdin and Mr. John Ayling, and is illustrated from numerous original drawings.

THE second issue of Messrs. Williams & Norgate's Theological Translation Series will

be vol. i. of Prof. Harnack's large work on the History of Dogma, translated under the supervision of Prof. A. B. Bruce, of Glasgow. The translator has had the benefit of the advance sheets of the third German edition, thus enabling him to embody Prof. Harnack's latest conclusions, which differ in a marked degree from those expressed in former editions. Prof. Harnack has written a new preface specially for this edition.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. announce, as in the press, *Documents Illustrating English Economical History*, by Mr. W. J. Ashley, some time fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and now professor of political economy at Harvard University.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT have in the press a new novel by Mrs. Herbert Martin, entitled *Suit and Service*.

A STORY of press life, entitled *William Blacklock, Journalist*, by Mr. T. Banks MacLachlan, will be published by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier this week.

A NEW story by Mr. F. Bayford Harrison, entitled *The Little Bag of Gold*, will be published shortly by the Sunday School Union.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for immediate publication *The Practical Value of Religious Belief*, by Mr. Henry Smith, author of "Art and Genius."

WE hear that a Swedish translation of Mr. Joseph Hatton's novel, *By Order of the Czar*, which was recently published at Stockholm, has been prohibited by the Russian authorities from being introduced into Finland.

THE demand for Capt. Robert Woodward's reminiscences, *Nigh on Sixty Years at Sea*, published by Messrs. Digby, Long & Co., has been such that the first edition was exhausted within two months of publication. A second edition is now in the press, and will be ready immediately.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Sir Andrew Clark is in course of preparation, to which an introduction is promised by Mr. Gladstone. Those who may possess letters or other communications from the late physician would confer a great favour if they would lend the same with a view to publication. Documents should be sent to Lady Clark, Camfield, Essendon, Herts, who will immediately copy and return them.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., the Arctic traveller, being in course of preparation, Mrs. Rae will be obliged by the loan of any correspondence or other documents likely to help her. Her address is 10, Royal-terrace, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

LORD TENNYSON has applied to the Bishop of Winchester for a faculty to erect a tablet to his father in Freshwater Church, for which he has written the following epitaph:

"In loving memory
"of
"ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON,
"Whose happiest days were passed at Farringford,
"in this parish.
"Born Aug. 6th, 1809.
"Died Oct. 6th, 1892.
"Buried in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 12th, 1892.
"Speak, living Voice! With thee death is not
"death:
"Thy life outlives the life of dust and breath."

LAMARTINE'S niece and adopted daughter has presented to the Bibliothèque Nationale the autograph MS. of his *Girondins and Restauration*.

AT the annual general meeting of the Navy Records Society, held last Tuesday, it was announced that the total number of members and subscribers is 307. The volumes for 1894 will be—(1) "State Papers relating to the

Defeat of the Invincible Armada," edited by Prof. Laughton; and (2) "Letters of the First Lord Hood from the West Indies in 1781-2," edited by Mr. Hannay. For next year the volumes will be—"A Memoir of Captain Stephen Martin," written by his son, Stephen Martin Leake, Garter King-at-Arms, and now edited by Mr. Clements Markham (Martin was the brother-in-law of Sir John Leake, with whom he served through the wars of William III. and Anne); "The Journal of Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James during the Wars of American Independence and the French Revolution," edited by Admiral James's great grandson, Commander J. Y. F. Sullivan. By the liberality of the Hon. T. A. Brassey, the Council hoped to issue a third volume this year. In common with other students of the history of the last great war, Mr. Brassey had felt the inconvenience of having no adequate index to James's *Naval History*, and had had such an index prepared for his own use. He now put the manuscript at the disposal of the council, at the same time undertaking to defray the cost of printing it. By permission of the master and fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Mr. J. R. Tanner will edit for the society Mr. Holland's "Two Discourses on the Navy," written in 1639 and 1660. The council hope that a similar permission will enable them to accept the offer of Prof. Elgar to copy and edit "Anthony Anthony's Declaration of the Navy," a series of beautiful pictures of the ships of the Royal Navy, presented to King Henry VIII. in 1546.

WITH respect to the "Chaucer" poem published last week by Prof. Skeat, the greatest deference is of course due to his opinion; but Mr. Steele, of Bedford, who first drew attention to the MS. in the ACADEMY, copied it out some months ago, with a view to publication as bearing all the characters of a good Lydgate poem. The MS. is too late for the ascription to Chaucer to be of any great importance.

Corrections.—In the new Chaucer Balade in the last number of the ACADEMY, the following corrections should be made:—L. 7, for "while" read "whiles"; l. 20, for "too" read "loo"; l. 24, for "rebutyng" read "robatyng"; l. 28, for "nature" read "norture."

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE July number of *Harper's Magazine* will contain the first instalment of a serial story of social life in New York, by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, entitled "The Golden House," with illustrations by Mr. Smedley.

THE first of Mr. Frederick Dolman's papers on the provincial municipalities, to which Mr. Chamberlain's article in the *New Review* is an introduction, will appear in the July number, its subject being Birmingham.

THE July number of the *Westminster Review* (published by Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co.), will contain an article by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, entitled, "Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain: a Chapter in Personal Politics," dealing particularly with the formation of the Liberal ministry of 1880.

IN the forthcoming number of *The Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Prof. de Harlez, of Louvain, will contribute an article on the three ancient Chinese books of divination, the Yi-king, the Lien Shang and the Kuei-tsang; and Mr. Hormuz Rassam will give an account of the early Assyrian and Babylonian discoveries made under his supervision, and under that of his predecessor, Sir H. Layard.

AN article written by Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, illustrating the scenes depicted in the

Rev. S. Baring Gould's *Mehalah*, will appear in the next number of the *Essex Review*. The illustrations to the article will be from the pencil of F. C. G.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE following is the list of those upon whom the University of Durham proposes to confer honorary degrees on June 26:—D.D., the Rev. D. J. Vaughan; D.C.L., the Rev. J. T. Fowler, Sir F. Leighton, Sir J. E. Millais, Dr. C. H. H. Parry, Prof. C. V. Stanford; M.A. (by diploma), Dr. P. P. Benson; M.A., the Rev. A. J. Harrison, the Rev. J. Mearns.

THE election to the Adams chair of Arabic at Cambridge, vacant by the death of Prof. Robertson Smith, has been further suspended for three months, with a view to the repeal of a provision in the existing statute, which requires that the professor must be at least a M.A. of the University.

TWO endowed chairs have recently been founded at University College, Liverpool: a professorship of Teutonic language and literature, in place of the lectureship now held by Dr. Kuno Meyer; and a professorship of architecture, to be combined with the directorship of the newly constituted school of architecture and applied arts for the city of Liverpool, which is supported by funds appropriated from the public grant for technical instruction.

DON FERNANDO DE ARTEAGA Y PEREIRA has been nominated by the curators of the Taylor Institution to be teacher of Spanish at Oxford, in succession to Mr. H. B. Clarke.

THE Hopkins prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the period 1889-91 has been awarded to Prof. J. J. Thomson, for his researches on electrical oscillations and other important contributions to electrical theory.

A COLLECTION of portraits of Nonconformist divines, mostly of the seventeenth century, has been presented to Mansfield College, Oxford.

IT is noteworthy that, in the current number of the *Cambridge University Reporter*, certificates are printed that no less than ten persons have "kept the Act" for the degree of M.B., and that four have performed the exercises for the degree of M.D.

SIR PHILIP MAGNUS has been appointed to represent the University of London at the bicentenary celebration of the University of Halle-Wittenberg, to be held in August.

THE chair of Greek at University College, London, will become vacant at the end of the present term.

DR. JOHN FISKE, of Cambridge, U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to deliver a course of three lectures at Oxford, during the summer meeting of extension students, on "The Pilgrim Fathers and the Planting of New England."

THE inaugural lecture recently delivered at Oxford by Prof. Robinson Ellis, on "The Fables of Phaedrus," has been published in pamphlet form (London: Henry Frowde). After a brief account of all that is known about the poet and his work from classical sources, the bulk of the lecture is devoted to an historical description of the MSS. These are five in number, of which two were written as early as the tenth century, though the earliest printed edition is as late as 1596. A third MS., which is only a little later, is fragmentary and of minor importance. But the other two are of special interest as having been copied about the fifteenth century from an independent MS., now lost, which also contained thirty-one additional fables. Concerning the genuineness of these ad-

ditional fables, Prof. Ellis differs from the majority of critics. While admitting their antiquity, he would assign them to some rival of Phaedrus, greatly inferior in genius and purity of diction. In an appendix, Prof. Ellis examines Lessing's charge against Phaedrus of disregarding the facts of nature; quotes some emendations of Phaedrus due to a forgotten editor, Christopher Wase (1668), sometime head master of Tonbridge School, and afterwards Architypographer to the University of Oxford; makes a number of critical comments of his own; and enquires about the present home of a MS. of Phaedrus which is said to have once belonged to Thomas Rawlinson.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLES HENRY PEARSON, LL.D.

University College, Liverpool.

It seems hardly right to let the grave close over the remains of Charles Henry Pearson, without a brief mention of the powerful influence which his high character and profound erudition exercised on all who came in contact with him.

A memoir of his life from some competent hand would be deeply interesting, tracing his career from the common room of Oriel College, and describing his work at King's College, at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the bush in South Australia, at the University of Melbourne, at the Ladies' Presbyterian College in the same colony, as a statesman, and as secretary to the Agent-General of Victoria. He was a most indefatigable worker his whole life long. He had a most marvellous memory, and a most rapid power of generalisation from the long array of facts and precedents which marshalled themselves spontaneously before his mind when called upon to pronounce judgment. He was a profound classical scholar, but his knowledge of modern literature, English as well as Continental, was equally remarkable. He was acquainted with most of the modern European languages, and enjoyed Ibsen and Gogol in the original no less than Victor Hugo and Goethe. As a newspaper writer he distinguished himself by the possession of a most earnest and trenchant style, which he was able at will to vary with the most racy banter. His conversation was always striking and fascinating. His manner seemed at first sight somewhat cold, but his unruffled exterior concealed the warmest and truest of hearts. He especially delighted in the society of the young, and he would spare no pains to put an earnest student on the right track. As a politician, he was feared by his political opponents on account of his knowledge and intellectual power; he inspired absolute trust and confidence in his own party. He was regarded by both sides as absolutely incorruptible.

It is not my purpose to review his work here; but I could not help feeling a certain pride in my old friend on reading the warm tribute paid to his learning by Dr. Furnivall in his reprint of some of the Old English Texts. I cannot help thinking that his latter days were rendered somewhat sad by a conviction, which never vented itself in words, that democracy, as he had seen it, was more or less of a failure. I do not like to dwell upon this point, as I have myself never been able to form any high estimate of the happiness or morality produced by universal suffrage. But if his ideas were to some extent coloured by pessimism, this was never allowed in any way to dull his eagerness for doing good to the utmost of his ability. He had an unbounded love for the genial and affectionate character of the Australians, and an unbounded belief in the future of the British race. He always maintained that the fortunes of the old country

were bound up with the colonies, and that the loss would be irreparable to both colonies and mother country should they be separated. He was also anxious that England should effect a *rapprochement* with France and with Russia: with the former power, because he maintained that we had more lessons to learn from her than from Germany; with the latter, because he believed that she was the coming power, and that England, more than any other nation, might be capable of influencing the civilisation of Russia.

I think, however, that the main characteristic by which Prof. Pearson will be remembered was his sincere attachment to all those who were privileged to call themselves his friends. He never forgot a kindness, nor did he ever make a personal enemy.

H. A. STRONG.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

BY far the most generally interesting paper in the June *Antiquary* is the one by Mr. Roach Le Schonix on the results of the Silchester excavations in 1893. Fragmentary notices appear from time to time in the newspapers; but here we have, for the first time, a trustworthy and somewhat full account of what has been discovered. The older school of antiquaries, when they made excavations, did so mainly for the sake of finding relics—things to put in cabinets or museums. Such objects should, of course, on no account be neglected; but it should ever be remembered, whether a Roman forum or a ruined abbey be the site of the diggings, that the first object should be to illustrate the place's history and the lives of those who dwelt there. Mr. Le Schonix appreciates this, and his paper is valuable on that account. He gives an engraving of a fragment of tile, on which some boy has scratched what he regarded as the portrait of an ox. We are told it represents *bos longifrons*. The character of the scribble is not sufficiently distinct for us to accept or reject this statement. The Rev. W. Hudson contributes the concluding portion of his essay on the relations between the Abbot of Saint Benet and his tenants after the Peasant Revolt of 1381. It gives an interesting picture of a state of society very different from that which our older historians have pictured. The paper entitled "The Antiquary among the Pictures" is unsigned. It contains some pungent criticism, with nearly every word of which we are in agreement.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BACKHAUS, W. E. Das Wesen des Humors. Leipzig: Friedrich. 4 J.
BONAFONT, R. Henri de Klait: sa Vie et ses Œuvres. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.
BRETE, Jean de la. Badinage: roman. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.
FRANÇOIS, Gustave. La Vie Nationale: le Commerce. Paris: Challier. 4 fr.
MARCHETTI, H. Die Erdumseglung S. M. Schiffen "Saida" in den J. 1890–1892. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 10 M.
TELAG, E. I. V. Jugenddenkmäler aus Kroatien. Leipzig: Wigand. 4 M. 50 Pf.
TOMAS, A. Serbien. Hannover: Helwing. 6 M.
WOLFF, M. v. Leben u. Werke des Antonio Beccadelli genannt Panormita. Leipzig: Seemann. 2 M.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

- LOSSEN, M. Die Lehre vom Tyrannenmord in der christlichen Zeit. München: Franke. 1 M. 70 Pf.
NOWACK, W. Lehrbuch der hebräischen Archäologie. Freiburg-L.-Br.: 16 M.
STRINMEYER, F. L. Studien über den Brief des Paulus an die Römer. I. Berlin: Wiegand. 1 M. 80 Pf.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- BACHMANN, A. Deutsche Reichsgeschichte im Zeitalter Friedrich III. u. Max I. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Veit. 15 M.
BURL, M. v. Beiträge zur Theorie d. Strafrechts u. zum Strafrechtbuche. Leipzig: Veit. 11 M.
DROTSCH, J. G. Kleine Schriften zur alten Geschichte. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Veit. 10 M.

- GRÜNBERG, P. Die Staats- u. Kirchenlehre Johanns v. Salisbury. Gotha: Perthes. 4 M.
GESCHICHTSQUELLEN. handsche. Hrsg. vom Verein f. hansk. Geschichte. VII. Halle: Waisenshaus. 5 M. 60 Pf.
MONOD, Gabriel. Les Maitres de l'histoire: Renan, Taine, Michelet. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
RIEHLER, S. Zur Würdigung Herzog Albrechts V. v. Bayern u. seiner inneren Regierung. München: Franz. 2 M.
SALOMON, F. Geschichte d. letzten Ministeriums Königin Annas v. England (1710–1714) u. der englischen Thronfolgefrage. Gotha: Perthes. 5 M.
WOLFF, J. A. Geschichte der Stadt Calcar. Frankfurt-a.-M.: Foeser. 4 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BACHMANN, P. Zahlentheorie. 2. Thl. Die analyt. Zahlentheorie. Leipzig: Teubner. 12 M.
CARUELLI, Th. epitome florae Europae terrarumque affinium. Fasc. II. Dicotyledones. Berlin: Friedländer. 5 M. 50 Pf.
DE-TONI, J. B. Sylloge algarum. Vol. II. Bacillariae. Sect. III. Cryptorhaphidinae. Berlin: Friedländer. 48 M.
ERLENB, E. Zoologische Miscellen. I. Göttingen: Dieterich. 7 M.
FORSTL, A. Einführung in die Maxwell'sche Theorie der Elektrizität. Leipzig: Teubner. 10 M.
HECK, C. R. Der Weistannenkrebs. Berlin: Springer. 10 M.
HERZ, N. Geschichte der Bahnbestimmung v. Planeten u. Kometen. 2. Thl. Leipzig: Teubner. 10 M.
HENSE, R. Die Hypogaeen Deutschlands. 2. Bd. Die Tuberaceen u. Elaphomyetiden. Halle: Hofmeister. 28 M. 80 Pf.
HIRSCH, W. Genie u. Entartung. Berlin: Coblentz. 6 M.
KATO, H. Der Kampf ums Recht des Stärkeren u. seine Entwicklung. Berlin: Friedländer. 3 M.
POCKEL, F. Ueber den Einfluss d. elektrischen Feldes auf das optische Verhalten piezoelektrischer Krystalle. Göttingen: Dieterich. 23 M.
RANFF, H. Palaeospongiologie. 1. Thl., u. 2. Thl. 1. Hälfte. Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 80 M.
SCHROEDER, Ch. Entwicklg. der Raupenzeichnung u. Abhängigkeit der letzteren v. der Farbe der Umgebung. Berlin: Friedländer. 3 M.
VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN d. k. preussischen meteorologischen Instituts. Hrsg. v. W. v. Bezdold. Berlin: Asher. 10 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- HILBERG, I. Die Gesetze der Wortstellung im Pentameter des Ovid. Leipzig: Teubner. 28 M.
MARRAS, P. Arte de la lengua Moxa. Leipzig: Teubner. 30 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PRIMITIVE DISARRANGEMENT OF GENESIS VIII. 19 (MASSORETIC TEXT).

Oxford: June 6, 1894.

While studying the Book of Jubilees, which is really a Haggadic commentary on Genesis, written originally in Hebrew in Palestine before the Christian era, I have remarked that the Massoretic text differs frequently from the Hebrew text used by the author of the Book of Jubilees, and that in many cases the Massoretic is undoubtedly the later and less authentic form of text.

In Genesis viii. 19 (Massoretic text) "Every beast, every creeping thing, and every fowl, and whatsoever creepeth," we have an instructive instance of this nature. These words appear in Jubilees, v. 32 as, "Every beast and every fowl and everything that creepeth." This clear and logical division of lower animate life over against the meaningless and tautological division in the Massoretic text suggests the possibility of a disarrangement in the latter, and makes us suspect that "every creeping thing" is wrongly separated from "whatsoever creepeth." And when we turn to the Samaritan text and the Versions, we find our suspicions confirmed, and the corruption of the Massoretic text made a matter of demonstration; for the Samaritan—"every beast and every fowl and every creeping thing that creepeth." The LXX. πάντα τὰ ὄντα καὶ πάντα τὰ κίνη καὶ τὰν ὀφειδῶν καὶ τὰν ἰσχυρῶν κινώμενων: the Syriac (Pesh. ed. by Lee)—"every beast and all cattle, and every fowl, (and) whatsoever creepeth": the Vulgate omnia animalia, jumenta et reptilia quae reptant: the Arabic = "every beast and fowl and every creeping thing that creeps." The Targum of Onkelos alone supports the Massoretic. Thus, it is obvious that the Massoretic text, which did not assume its present form till the seventh century of our era,

must be corrected in conformity with the above more ancient authorities, and for פִּלְחִיָּה we must read פִּלְחִיָּה וְכָל־חַיָּה וְכָל־חֶרֶב we must read פִּלְחִיָּה וְכָל־חַיָּה וְכָל־חֶרֶב, and instead of our present English version we should read "every beast and every fowl and every creeping thing that creepeth." This very combination, חַיָּה וְכָל־חֶרֶב, is actually found in Genesis i. 26.

We can thus dispense with the forced interpretation to which modern exegetes have resorted, in assigning to רֶבֶשׁ, the participle, quite a different meaning from רֶבֶשׁ, the noun. We ought possibly, with the LXX Syriac and one MS. of Jubilees, to add "and all cattle" after "every beast."

R. H. CHARLES.

THE SEVENTY "YEAR-WEEKS" OF DANIEL.

Clydebank, near Glasgow : May 22, 1894.

My attention has been arrested by a distinct usage as to the term "weeks" in Daniel, on which I base a calculation of the seventy weeks. In chapter x. 2, 3, "full weeks," "whole weeks" (A.V.) translate the Hebrew שבועים lit. weeks (as to) days, not weeks of days (Constr.). Whereas in chapter ix. 24 (*et in aliis*) weeks only are spoken of. My suggestion, then, is that in the latter place a working week of six days is referred to, "six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work." For the domination of the world-powers such a secular year-week is an appropriate period, and might have been so regarded by a pious Jew. This scant usage may seem a slender foundation for a theory, but it calls for note; and if it furnishes light where Canon Driver is obliged to say, "Of Daniel ix. 24-27 no entirely satisfactory interpretation appears yet to have been found," attention may well be called to it.

Seventy such year-weeks would be 420 years. Reckoning from 588 B.C., when Jeremiah definitely prophesied restoration (see Jeremiah xxx. 3, and my Part iii. of *How to Read the Prophets*, p. 127) this number of years brings us down to 168 B.C., exactly the year when the desolation and the transgression reached their end and height. Seven weeks or forty-two years from 588 B.C. bring us to 546 B.C., when we have a suitable, nay, an exact date for the recognition of Cyrus, as the anointed rod of vengeance against Babylon. In Ezekiel iv. 5, 6 (*op. cit.*, Part iv. p. 152) Israel's 190 years of captivity would run from 736 B.C. to 546 B.C., while Judah's extend from 586 B.C. to the same year. A threefold induction thus points to 546 B.C. as an important date. From 546 B.C. to 174 B.C. we have sixty-two such year-weeks, or 372 years, during which the restored people were rebuilding Temple and City, often in troublous times. Then a crisis came in their fortunes. Antiochus Epiphanes was now reigning; and Jason intrigued against Onias, forming a Hellenising party in Jerusalem, who entered into a "covenant" and forsook the law of their fathers (1 Macc. i. 11). Immediately Onias, an anointed one, was cut off without a successor. For a week, *i.e.*, six years or 2300 days (ch. viii. 14), this covenant prevailed, for most of which time the Temple worship was interfered with (174-168 B.C.) With this latter date a turn in the tide begins. The Maccabees raise the national standard, and in 3½ years or 1335 days the Temple was purified again (165 B.C.). This was the end for which the faithful waited.

BUCHANAN BLAKE.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "YEOMAN."

Oxford: June 1, 1894.

It has often been suggested that the word "yeoman" is related in some way to Old Frisian *gō* "a district"; but I do not think that any successful attempt has been ever made to give a satisfactory explanation of the relation between the two words.

The word occurs in two main forms in Middle English—namely, *ȝeman* and *ȝōman*. These forms point back to an Old English **geoman*, of which the long diphthong after the palatal was pronounced *eo* (whence *ȝeman*) or *eo* (whence *ȝōman*, *yeoman*). Compare O.E. *ēode* and M.E. *ȝēde*, *ȝōde*; O.E. *ēo* and M.E. *schē*, *schō*; O.E. *hēo* (she) and M.E. *ȝhē*, *ȝhō*; and (according to the New English Dictionary) O.E. *cēocan* and M.E. *chēken*, Mod. E. *choke*.

Old English *gēo* (*geō*) may, I think, together with Old Frisian *gō*, be referred back to a Germanic base *gauja-*, which is also the base of Gothic *gawi*, Old High German *gewi*, and Modern German *gau*.

Prof. van Helten, in his *Old Frisian Grammar* (§ 23), shows that in Old Frisian not only Germanic *au* but *auj-* is represented by *ū*, and that Old Frisian *gū* is derived from a type *gaujom*.

In Old High German *gewi* the *ew* is due to *i*-umlaut, and this older *ew* (*eu*) will explain the vocalisation of Old English *gēo*(*w*). Compare O.E. *mēowle* = *mewilō* = Gothic *mawilō* (maid), and O.E. *ēō* from base **ewa-*.

A. L. MAYHEW.

THE BOULOGNE PRUDENTIUS GLOSSES.

University of Ghent, Belgium : June 6, 1894.

In the ACADEMY of June 2, Prof. Napier recalls Kluge's suggestion, that Holder may have misread *wucan* for *pucan* in the Prudentius MS. at Boulogne. Not very long ago I collated the MS. in question, and I think it worth while to record that my note on this passage reads "*pucan*, not *wucan*."

I hope to take an early opportunity of publishing my collation; there are some mistakes in Holder's work which seem to make this desirable. To one point I wish to draw attention now. All students of the gloss-literature will no doubt have been puzzled, as I was, by the strokes—horizontal, vertical, and slanting—with which Holder's transcript abounds. They are not found in the MS. It is true that the MS. presents an erasure in almost every case where Holder prints some of these strokes; but as many erasures are not thus denoted, the system, if system there be, is misleading. I publish this note so as to put a stop to all speculations on this subject, in which others (like myself) may have indulged. We need not take the strokes into account at all.

H. LOGEMAN.

THE "SHIELD-WALL" AT HASTINGS.

London: June 5, 1894.

Kindly allow me to explain that I did not claim to have converted Mr. Oman, as he alleges, on account of his "silence" with reference to "palisades" in his contribution to *Social England*, but, as I was careful to explain in the letter to which he refers (May 19), from his significant substitution of "shield-wall" for "palisades" in the sentence he has reproduced from his *Art of War*.

J. H. ROUND.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- SUNDAY, June 17, 7.30 p.m. Ethical: "Free Will and Responsibility," by Mr. D. G. Ritchie.
MONDAY, June 18, 5 p.m. Hellenic: Annual Meeting.
8.3 p.m. Geographical: "A Survey of the English Lakes," by Dr. H. R. Mill.
TUESDAY, June 19, 7.45 p.m. Statistical: "A Comparison of the Realised Wealth and the Economical Position of France and England, especially as regards their Agricultural Production and their Security in case of War," by Mr. W. J. Harris.
8 p.m. Colonial Institute: "The Islands of the Western Pacific," by Bishop Selwyn.
8.30 p.m. Zoological: "Lepidoptera and Proctoptera," by Prof. Ray Lankester; "Some Specimens of Antlers of the Fallow Deer, showing Continuous Variation and the effect of Total or Partial Castration," by Dr. G. Herbert Fowler; "The Perforated Flexor Muscles in some Birds," by Mr. F. Chalmers Mitchell.
WEDNESDAY, June 20, 8 p.m. Geological: "Deep Borings at Culford and Winkfield, with Notes on those at Ware and Cheshunt," by Mr. W. Whitaker and Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne; "The Bagin Stone and the Pebble-beds of Surrey, with Special Reference to their Microscopic Contents," by Mr. Frederick Chapman; "Deposits from Snowdrift, with Special Reference to the Origin of the Loess and the Preservation of Mammoth-Remains," by Mr. Charles Davison; "Additions to the Fauna of the Olenellus-Zone of the North-West Highlands," by Mr. B. N. Peach; "Questions relating to the Formation of Coal-Seams, including a New Theory of them, suggested by Field and Other Observations made during the Past Decade on Both Sides of the Atlantic," and "Observations regarding the Occurrence of Anthracite Generally, with a New Theory of its Origin," by Mr. W. E. Grealey; "The Igneous Rocks of the Neighbourhood of Bultah," by Mr. Henry Woods; "The Relations of some of the Older Fragmental Rocks in North-West Cornwall-shire," by Prof. T. G. Bonney and Miss Catherine Raisin.
8 p.m. Microscopical: "The Unreality of Certain Characters generally accepted for Specific Diagnosis in the Diatomaceae," by Mr. T. Comber; "Foraminifera of the Gault of Folkestone," VI., by Mr. F. Chapman.
8 p.m. Meteorological: "Fogs reported with Strong Winds during the fifteen Years 1876-90 in the British Isles," by Mr. Robert H. Scott; "Some Characteristic Features of Gales and Strong Winds," by Mr. Richard H. Curtis.
8 p.m. Folk-Lore: "The Old Norwegian Speculum Regale," by Prof. Kuno Meyer; "Armenian Folk-Lore," by Prof. M. Tchernoz.
THURSDAY, June 21, 8 p.m. Linnean: "Tabulation Areas," by Mr. C. B. Clarke.
8 p.m. Chemical: "The Specific Character of the Fermentation Functions of Yeast Cells," by Mr. Adrian J. Brown; "The Interaction of Lead Sulphide with Lead Sulphate and Oxide," by Mr. J. B. Hannay; "The Oxidation of Tartaric Acid in the Presence of Iron," by Mr. H. J. H. Panton; "The Relation between the Solubility of a Gas and the Viscosity of its Solvent," by Prof. Thorpe and Mr. J. W. Rodger.
8.30 p.m. Historical: "The Causes of the Napoleonic War in 1803," by Mr. Waldemar Ekedahl.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, June 22, 5 p.m. Physical: "Photographs of Flames," by Capt. Abney; "An Elementary Theory of Planimeters," by Prof. Hénvier; "The Hatchet Planimeter," by Mr. F. W. Hill; "A New Integrating Apparatus," by Mr. A. Sharp.
SATURDAY, June 23, 8.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

SCIENCE.

SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN CHINA.

Göttingen.

In a paper on "Sanskrit Texts discovered in Japan," published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (N.S., Vol. XII, pp. 153 ff.), Prof. Max Müller has told us that during the Middle Ages innumerable MSS. were taken from India to China, but that every effort to discover any of these MSS. in the temples or monasteries of China, up to 1880, had proved futile. "Being myself convinced," he writes, "of the existence of old Indian MSS. in China, I lost no opportunity, during the last five and twenty years, of asking any friends of mine who went to China to look out for these treasures, but—with no result!"

By a piece of good fortune, I now have before me photographs and tracings of a few leaves of two or three Sanskrit MSS. or portions of MSS. which are preserved in one of the Chinese monasteries. In themselves these fragments may be considered to be of slight value; but they prove that Indian MSS. do exist in China, and encourage us to hope that more may in time be forthcoming.

What I possess at present, I owe to the exertions of my friend and former pupil Dr. A. O. Franke, of Shanghai, to whom the thanks of Sanskrit scholars are due for the trouble

which he has taken in this matter. When Dr. Franke, six years ago, went to China, I also urged him to look out for Indian MSS.; and I now have had the pleasure of receiving from him, on April 30, a letter in which he writes as follows:—

"When, some years ago, I said good-bye to you at Göttingen, I promised to write about any Sanskrit MSS. which I might come across in China. I am rather late in fulfilling my promise, and even now can do so to a very modest extent only. But it is not my fault that such should be the case, for Sanskrit MSS. are indeed a rare article here.

The only old MS. which has yet been found is in a small dilapidated Buddhist monastery in the mountainous wilds of the T'ien t'ai shan in the province of Chekiang, about 125 English miles southwest of the port of Ningpo, where it was seen by Dr. Edkins about thirty years ago. Last autumn I set out to have a look at the MS. myself, and I am sending you now a few results of my expedition. I have photographed a portion of the MS., which consists of twenty palm-leaves, and is evidently incomplete, and have copied other parts; and what I am sending are photographs of both sides of the first and second leaves, and tracings of the concluding lines on page 24, as well as of the writing on a leaf which is not numbered."

Dr. Franke adds that by the people on the spot the MS. is believed to be 1300 or 1400 years old.

In what follows I shall call the two palm-leaves, of which Dr. Franke has sent photographs, A and B, and shall denote the concluding lines of page 24, spoken of by him, by the letter C, and the unnumbered leaf by the letter D.

Of the two palm leaves which have been photographed, B is in a perfect state of preservation. In the middle it has the usual hole for the string by which the leaves were held together; and it is marked on the proper right of the back with the figure 2, and on the left with the letter-numeral *dvī*. On either side of the leaf there are five lines of writing, each of which contains from fifty-five to sixty *aksharas*. The leaf A is similar to B, but on the proper right a portion of it is broken away, so that at the commencement of each line from five to six *aksharas* are missing. This leaf also is marked, on the proper right margin of the back, with the figure 2, showing at once that A and B belong to two different MSS.; and it contains six lines of writing on the first side and five on the second, also with from fifty-five to sixty *aksharas* in each line. C presents two lines of well-preserved writing; and D contains six lines, which cover a space of about eleven and three-quarter inches broad, by two and three-quarter inches high, and of which the beginning of the first line and the end of the last line are broken away, while the rest is well preserved.

The writing on these fragments proves that the MSS. to which they belong, so far from being 1300 or 1400 years old, were not written before the twelfth century A.D., and may possibly belong to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. For A, B, and C exhibit the distinctly Nepalese characters, characterised by the addition of a curve or hook to the top of each letter, of which we find the earliest specimens in the Nepalese MSS. of the second half of the twelfth century; and the writing of D differs little from the ordinary Nāgarī, and may be described as that particular variety of the Nāgarī alphabet which was current in parts of Bengal about the thirteenth century A.D. On these points there can be no doubt whatever, and it is therefore quite certain that the MSS., or fragments of MSS., which are now preserved in the T'ien t'ai shan monastery, were brought to China from Northern India or Nepal not earlier than 1200 A.D.

I give below an exact transcript of the texts

of the four fragments. Although the writing of A and B is very neat and distinct, it is quite possible that, owing to the small size of the photographs, I may have misread one or two letters; and the texts contain a number of clerical blunders, which it would hardly be worth while attempting to correct here. Even with these faults, what I give will probably enable others to tell us to what works these fragments belong. The text of A is throughout in the Upajāti metre, and is in praise of Buddha, the true teacher, who is contrasted with false teachers. B apparently is a commentary on a work composed in Anuśtubh verses, probably, as my friend Prof. Cowell suggests to me, a Tāntic work, connected with the *Kālachakra-tantra*. And the exact title of this work and the name of its author, or of the author of the commentary, may be given in C (*Paramārthasevā* or *Tatvāvalokanasevā*, composed by Pundarika or Sripundarika). Of D, I do not know what to make, and will only point out that it gives us the initial verses of Kālidāsa's three *Mahākāvya*s, the *Kumārasambhava*, *Meghadūta*, and *Raghuvamśa*.

TRANSCRIPT OF THE TEXTS.

A.—Leaf 2, a.

- 1 [dya] || omkārahānā[r]mitāhāmantram-anya-punā prakṛitē-ctaduktam | evan-na jānāti vinastavuddhir-yachchhadamātrān hi tad-eva mātrān | arājahanse sarasī pravishā 2 so-
- 2 — — — [ko] 'vjaśande | prachchhannamrityu svakule [jha]śānām yathā tathā dushaguru[r]-janānām || ākuñchya kathanān nalanidale tu nishama ekena padena dhūrtatā | bhrānti-kā-
- 3 — — — [ja]śānām vako yathā dushaguru[r]-janānām || yathā nato natakabhāva-heto | ka | roti pātrasya surendrarūpān | tathābhishēke jīnamāulivandhām karoty-amārggā-
- 4 — — — [ka]śānām madyavaśāt-pramattā sakrodhachitto vahuvittaluv-dhāt | satyavādī śrutavāñchanārtthi dādāti dukkhān sa guru[r]-nna chittreñ || samsāradukkhānala-
- 5 — — — [ta] gṛhītas-timire khaṇena | santāpanāśāya mahāpathashe(stho) bhrāntā viśasyeva susuptasya || dharmāntarair-mmūrkhajanaī-aneakair-nirvāsasankhyām prati luvdhachi-
- 6 — — — [dha]to dushaguru kimarham-parikṣamāno narakādīdāt || sni-āra-nirvāsavinastabhā[va] || prajānānivishā[kar]mā[pra]bhinnā || nirmōriyā śāsvata-ity-atarakko 'na-

Leaf 2, b.

- 1 — — — eva śāntā || śivajrasatvopi sa chādīvuddhā śrīmāñjughoṣhā sa cha lekānāthā || śivajra a(?) kr(?) sa cha chittavajrah sa chāksaro nishakalyoga-gamya || sache-
- 2 — — — tā sahaiva mārānāśā sugato jīnendrah || śrīśākyasiṃhā sayasomunī-cha śrīkāla bhakṛasya cha se[r]vavuddhā || sa śrīguru[r]-nirmīta eva śāntā-
- 3 — — — [su]khado dharayām | mārāri-eko jagadekavandhu chintāmanā saṃsuta-kanām || dhvāyī bhavadhyāvinash-taṅgā kāmī mahākāmavivuddha-chittā ||
- 4 — — — [dri]yasaukhyayoge mudrāpra-seṅge- py-avinastarāgā || chandrārk-kamārggam prati nashayoga prajānāle rogavalāt-pravishā || anantasaukhyāmri-tae-
- 5 — — — gurur-vvajradhoro 'ghabantā || Ayāchakā satsu takamivivarku(?) tyāgi na dāna(?) sukhāgatasya | lavdhāya vit-tasya na sañchayārtthi lavdhā nimitāny-uya(?) bhṛgakaritā || sañ-

B.—Leaf 2, a.

- 1 thayām || idānim-uddesāde prabhedam-āha | uddesā trividhā tantro sarvasmin | tathā nirdeśā trividho-bhavat | tad-

- uddesānirdeśayo pratyuddesam-āha | pratyuddeso maho-
- 2 ddesā ity-uddesasya prabhedā | pratinirdeśa ko-para iti mahānirdeśa ākṣiptā | etau cha nirdeśasya prabhedau | eśām vyā-pāram-āha | uddesā evetyādī | evoddesa-
- 3 A sa eva nirdeśā | sa cha tantrogitir-uchyate | atra hi nirdeśasāvidena vihattantra-sāgitir-uchyate | vihattantrāntarbhū-tas-ch-oddesā sa e hi sāngitikārakaī prithak-kriyate-
- 4 | tadā anyatantro bhavati | yathālakṣābhī-dhāt nirgatam-anyatantrābhīdhānām | ity-uddesā-ch-eti chakārāt pratisavdā-kshepe pratinirdeśauchyate | dvayam-etat yathākra-
- 5 main alpapañjikā | vihatpañjikā | sa cha padamātrabhañjikā | na sarvvarthasāñchikā | yathā rika sarvvarthasāñchik-eti vak-shyate | mahoddesā-ch-eti chakārāt mahacheharakshepe mābāni-

Leaf 2, b.

- 1 rddesā uchate | dvayam-etat yathāsankhyām | alpārikā vihatārikā-ch-ochyete | evam-ity-uktakramena śhaṅkōtibhī shadvaidhāir-āpatantravrinattantāsāngityādikaī su-dhām parisuddhām ādī[vuddha] ?
- 2 kālachakrābhīdhānām syād-iti vakshamānena samvandhā | evam[pra] yogais-chatur-vvidhāir-iti māntrā[me] samstānādvā-yalakṣaṇā || chatusamvōdhir-iti eka-kṣaṇābhīśamvōdhī pañchākāra-
- 3 vināsatya [cha] māyājālābhīśambodhilakṣaṇā || skandhā rūpavedanānāñjāsañ-skāravijñānalakṣaṇāir-dhā[r]jmadbhū-tbhī || prithivyaptejovāvāksādha[r]mm-adhātulakṣaṇā || āya-
- 4 tanair-vishayavishayibhāvena dvādasābhī | rūpāsvadagandharasāparādharmmadhā-tulakṣaṇā || śhaṅkulā chakṣuśrota-ghrāñjivākāyamanolākṣaṇā || satyā-bhyām [au]kika-
- 5 lokottarābhyām kāyavākchittasāmūdhyā abhishekadvayām dvayam-iti | udakamu-kutābhyām kāyasuddhām | śhatvajragha-vābhyām vāgasuddhām | mānavarānamā-bhyām chittasuddhām | anujāyājñā-

C.—Concluding lines of p. 24.

- 1 || iti Paramārthasevā nāma śhaṅkarānāchārg-gochara-Tatvāvalokanasevā samāptā ||
- 2 || kritir-lyām
- 3 || śrī-Pu-ṇḍarikapādānām || likhitam-idañ Rāma-dattena vai || śubhā ||

D.—An Unnumbered Leaf.

- 1 mūrka rājā śrīŚrībhōjadeva-sablā | mūrka | u śān [cha] ra || Umayā sahito Rudrā Sankara saha Viśvounā | th(?)kāra S'a-
- 2 lapāś-cha rakehāntu sva sarvva || S'aras-vatī | Kālī de(?)vi(?) | Kālidāsā || S'aras-vatī | asti kaśchit vāk viśa(?)śha || Kālī-dāsā ||
- 3 Asty-utarasām dīś devatātmā Himālayo nāma nagādhirājā | pūrvi-parau toya-nidhā vi-hya sthita prithivyor-iva māna-danda ||
- 4 Kumārā || Kāśhit kāntāvirahaguruvā svā-dhikārapramattā sēpānāsāngamitamā-himā verahabhona(?) bharttu || yakṣaś-chakre Janakatanayā-
- 5 snānapūnyodakeshu enigdhachchhāyātarushu vasatiñ Rāmāgryāśrameshu || Megha-dūta || Vāgarthāv-iva sañpriktau vāgarthapratipattaye | jogatā pitarau vai-
- 6 de Pārvaṭipārameśvarau || Raghū || tra(?)ya-(?)kāvyā || vi, śa, sha traya(?) kāvyām | shach(?) || vā —

F. KIELHORN.

OBITUARY.

PROF. WHITNEY.

It is with great regret that we record the death of Prof. William Dwight Whitney at the comparatively early age of sixty-seven. In this country he is known chiefly as a comparative philologist, and a writer upon the problems of linguistic science. But his

reputation as a scholar rests rather upon his work in Sanskrit. His grammar of the Vedic dialect is an enduring monument of labour, accuracy, and scholarship.

Born at Northampton in Massachusetts in 1827, he graduated at Williams College in 1845. For three years he served as a clerk in a bank, but in 1849 he quitted this uncongenial sphere of work and entered the University of Yale. After further studies at Berlin and Tübingen, he was appointed professor of Sanskrit at Yale when only twenty-seven years of age, and subsequently took part in the preparation of that *magnum opus*, Böhtlingk and Roth's Sanskrit Dictionary.

The interest excited by Prof. Max Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language* led Prof. Whitney into the same field of research; and in 1867 he published his book on *Language and the Study of Language*, which was soon afterwards translated into German by Prof. Jolly. This and other publications upon the same subject—partly in periodicals, partly in the form of books like *The Life and Growth of Language* (1876) and *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* (1873-5)—brought him into controversy with the leading representative of comparative philology in this country. Prof. Whitney was, in fact, lacking in imagination; but he had a clear and logical mind, and did not shrink from carrying out the premises he adopted to their logical conclusions. He was the opponent of all theories which made language an organic product: it was to him merely a human "institution."

He was, nevertheless, a painstaking and accurate student of phonetics, and as such an advocate of a reform of English spelling. He worked hard for this object in conjunction with Prof. March, and was the editor-in-chief of the *Century Dictionary of the English Language*, the first volume of which appeared in 1889. The American Oriental Society, of which he was president, will miss him much. We must not forget to add that he was a corresponding member of the Academies of Berlin, Turin, Rome, and St. Petersburg, as well as of the Institute of France.

A. H. S.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE gold medal of the Linnean Society has this year been awarded to Prof. Haeckel, of Jena, for his contributions to zoological science.

AT the recent general meeting of the Zoological Society, it was announced by the council that they had resolved to bestow the silver medal of the society on Mr. Henry Hamilton Johnson, Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa, in acknowledgment of the efforts he had made to increase our knowledge of the zoology of British Central Africa.

AT the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, to be held on Monday next, Dr. H. R. Mill, the librarian of the society, will read a paper upon his recent bathymetrical survey of the English Lakes, with numerous illustrations.

PROF. ROBERTS AUSTEN has been awarded, by the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, a prize of 2000 frs. (£80) for his recent researches on alloys, and more particularly for those which relate to the behaviour of metals and alloys at high temperatures and to their mechanical properties as influenced by small quantities of added elements.

AT the last meeting of the Zoological Society, Mr. Lindsay Johnson read a communication on the pupils of the Felidae. He stated that, after an examination of the eyes of 180 domestic cats, as well as the eyes of all the Felidae in the Society's gardens, he had come to the conclusion that the natural shape of the

pupil in *Felis* is circular. Although under various degrees of light one might get every shape from the circle through all degrees of oval to a perfectly vertical line, yet instillations of atropine or cocaine solutions caused every pupil to become a true circle. The younger the cat the greater the tendency for the pupil to become pointed oval in ordinary light; and, conversely, the older the cat the more frequently did we find a circular pupil. Brilliant light always caused contraction to oval, and direct sunlight to a thin line in the smaller Felidae; in the larger Felidae Mr. Johnson had frequently found the pupils contract to a small circle. Suddenly alarming a cat had the effect of momentarily dilating the pupil; while in sleep the pupil was always contracted. The communication was illustrated by models and diagrams.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL.—(Thursday, May 24.)

DR. POSTGATE, president, in the chair.—Prof. Sidgwick read a paper entitled "Conjectures on the Constitutional History of Athens from 594 to 580 B.C., based on 'Athen Politeia' ch. 13." Comparing the phrases *ἐκ κατ'ἐσχάτου ἀρχοντα* and *ἀναρχία* *ἐποίησαν*, he argued that *ἀναρχία* must be understood to mean no more than the non-election of the chief archon: pointing out in support of this view that Damasias in this chapter is said to be *αἰσέτης*, whereas the archons in ch. 8 were said to be *κληρωτοὶ ἐκ προκρίτων*—each of the four tribes nominating ten for the sortition. He argued that this limited recurrent *ἀναρχία* was most probably caused, not by a revolutionary breach of the constitution, but by a temporary failure to fulfil constitutional conditions; and he conjectured that this failure was due to obstinate antagonism between two bodies who had to concur in the appointment of the chief archon. He conjectured that one of these bodies was the Areopagitic Council, which in the pre-Solonian period appointed officials independently. From the compromise adopted in the year of ten archons—which he took to be 481/80—he inferred that the antagonism was due to a prolonged and balanced struggle between Eupatrids and non-Eupatrids for the chief archonship. He conjectured that this antagonism caused a failure to appoint a chief archon, every fourth year for twelve years; but that, while in 590/89 and 586/5 the result was simple non-appointment, in 582/1 the same failure led to the prolongation of the government of the previous chief archon Damasias. He further inferred from the regular distribution of archons among the tribes in the later constitution—9 *ἀρχοντες* + 1 *γραμματεὺς* being always appointed one from each tribe (ch. 55)—that, in the Solonian Constitution the eight inferior archons were similarly distributed, two being appointed by lot from the ten nominated by each tribe. He conjectured that, in order to carry out completely the principle of equal allotment of archons among tribes, the chief archon was elected from each tribe in rotation, the tribe having some share in the election; and that, accordingly, the quadrennially recurring failure to appoint a chief archon was due to some peculiar characteristic of one of the four tribes—probably a special predominance of anti-Eupatrid sentiment, causing an obstinate disagreement between this tribe and the Areopagitic Council. He conjectured that when this deadlock occurred for a third time, the Eupatrids determined to meet it in a new way, by the continuance in office of the Eupatrid archon of the preceding year, Damasias; but that Damasias, in endeavouring to prolong his tenure of office for a third year, was acting in his own interest against the wish of Eupatrids generally; and that, accordingly, the majority of the Eupatrids combined with the leaders of the opposing party to get rid of him. To effect this combination they had to increase the number of archons from nine to ten, so that Eupatrids and non-Eupatrids might be equally represented on the board. At this crisis—as he conjectured—the majority of the Eupatrids relaxed their family pride and coalesced with a portion of the wealthy plebeians; and this is why we do not hear after this date of any division between *Εὐπατριδῶν* as such and the other

two classes (*ἀρχοντες* or *γεωμεῖροι* and *δημιουργοί*). He conjectured, finally, that—primarily in view of the complicated distribution necessary in the year of ten archons—election was at this time substituted for sortition in the case of the eight inferior archons. He thought it probable that this change was permanent since we learn (ch. 22) that all the *ἀρχοντες* were *αἰσέτοι* for twenty-four years after the expulsion of the tyrants; and this renders it probable that the change from lot to choice was not introduced by the tyrants; otherwise, the latter mode of appointment could hardly have lasted through the reforms of Cleisthenes.

ARISTOTELIAN.—(Monday, May 21.)

SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Esq., president, in the chair.—Papers were read by Mr. H. W. Carr, Mr. G. D. Hicks, and Prof. Alexander on "The Nature and Range of Evolution."

(Monday, June 4.)

SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Esq., president, in the chair.—The report and accounts for the fifteenth session were adopted, and the officers for the ensuing session were elected as follows:—president, Mr. Bernard Bosanquet; vice-presidents, Prof. Alexander, Mr. Boutwood, and Mr. G. F. Stout; editor, Mr. A. F. Shand; hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Carr. A paper was read by Dr. W. L. Gildea on "The Immateriality of the Rational Soul," which was followed by a discussion.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—(Imperial Institute, Wednesday June 5.)

E. A. CAZALLET, Esq., in the chair.—The president introduced Prof. Mendeléef as the great authority on economical questions in Russia, whose views on protection had of late years shaped the policy of the Government.—Mr. Wesseliteky, correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, addressed a speech of welcome to the venerable professor, who, he said, commanded the admiration of all countries for his deep researches and valuable discoveries in chemistry and other branches of science.—Prof. Mendeléef explained that Mr. Vishnegradsky, the late Minister of Finance, and himself had been fellow-students in their youth in technological subjects. The idea that protection would be for the interest of Russia was suggested by the fact that agriculture did not suffice to maintain an increasing and impoverished population, because corn, instead of rising, was constantly falling in price, in consequence of the great production of that staple, not only in Russia, but also in foreign countries, especially in the United States and British dependencies. He referred to the firm footing England was obtaining in Africa, which continent he regarded, on account of its rich soil and beneficent climate, as the future granary of the world. For these reasons it became necessary to devise a new method which might increase the scanty income of the agricultural classes, which formed the great bulk of the Russian people. The professor pointed to the lessons of history, which show how other countries had been enriched. He considered that the laws which gave a monopoly to the English merchant-fleet, and other exclusive measures, had contributed, two and a half centuries ago (when English trade and industry were about as advanced as they are now in Russia), to strengthen the industrial and commercial power of this country. Under these circumstances Russian statesmen came to the conclusion that a protective tariff which might restrain the importation of foreign goods, and a system of bounties to foster the growing energy of home industries, would be the best system to enrich the rural labourer and to give him the means of purchasing bread, which was becoming cheaper all over the world. Prof. Mendeléef dwelt with satisfaction on the immense development of naphtha in the Caucasus, and of raw cotton in Central Asia, which he ascribed to the duties that the Russian Government had placed on American petroleum and cotton, which had formerly been imported free. Petroleum, instead of being imported, was now exported from Russia, while cotton and other produce would in a few years attain the same satisfactory results, enriching thereby the nation and the government, and supplying other countries with useful materials on a large scale. Protection would therefore benefit all.—

Mr. James Wilson said he was a free-trader, and doubted the practical wisdom of protection, which favoured one class of the community at the expense of another, instead of adopting a policy which should be equally just to all, and which would therefore ultimately prove beneficial for the interests of the greatest number. He argued that sound economical policy was to follow nature, and to produce manufactures which were the natural outcome of a country, instead of adopting artificial measures in the shape of protection and monopoly. How far such measures could give good results in Russia time alone would prove.—Mr. E. Delmar Morgan also questioned the advantages of protection, and failed to see that it had done as much for the naphtha industry (which was mainly the result of abundant natural oil-fields) as had been represented.—Mr. W. L. Thornton called himself a fair trader who was interested in manufacturing establishments at St. Petersburg. He considered that a protective policy was necessary for the welfare of a young country like Russia, in order to create and encourage industry which could not have been organised without that assistance. He did not think that the establishment of some of the leading manufactures in consequence of protection was in the long run detrimental to the interests of the Russian people.—Mr. Marval brought forward examples to prove that protection alone was insufficient to bring about the desired results. The development of communications, the education of the people in industrial arts, and many other conditions were necessary for the success of Russian industry. As a proof in point, he showed how the immense forests of Russia, perhaps the most extensive in the world, gave little profit; while other countries, where wood was scarce and expensive, used it for the production of acetate of lime, which they actually imported with advantage into Russia and obtained charcoal at the same time for their home market.—In closing the discussion and thanking Prof. Mendeléf for his instructive address, the president said that the old question whether England had become wealthy in consequence or in spite of protection had never been settled, and that many important factors, such as skilled labour, were at least as necessary as protective tariffs in order to develop profitable industries on a sound basis in a new country. Russian kindness and hospitality were spoken of in high and grateful terms by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cazalet, who had numerous friends and connexions in Russia. The expressions of good feeling which this society addressed to the professor was intended to be conveyed through him to the whole Russian nation.

FINE ART.

THE EUGÈNE PIOT TRUST.

Monuments et Mémoires. Publiés par l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres (Fondation Eugène Piot) sous la direction de Georges Perrot et Robert de Lasteyrie. Tome premier. (Paris.)

M. Piot was a man who possessed some of the choicest gifts of an amateur—a wide and cultivated taste, a singularly correct judgment in Greek art, and, by all accounts, a no less accurate appreciation of the skill of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Byzantines, the Middle Ages, and much else. M. Perrot has given a kindly, even an enthusiastic, sketch of him in the introductory pages of this volume, passing lightly and genially over what I would have called his occasionally saturnine manner. If he was a little grasping at a bargain, the reason of that has since been explained by the discovery of his cherished ambition to bequeath as much as possible to the Academy of Inscriptions. And truly the Academy has displayed a beautiful gratitude: first, in the anxious consideration it has bestowed on how best to utilise the fund with a view

to the honouring of M. Piot; and secondly, in its endeavours to obtain for the projected publication of a series of *Monuments and Mémoires* the assistance of two most competent editors and a number of writers known for their services to one or other section of archaeology, some of them indeed widely known. In this first volume M. Maspero represents Egypt and M. Heuzey Assyria. Greece falls to MM. Holleaux, Pottier, Collignon, Héron de Villefosse, and Michon. M. Babelon takes late Roman and Sassanian, M. G. Schlumberger, Byzantine art. The plates have been executed in a manner worthy of the memory of a fastidious amateur. The text is agreeably concise and spirited.

From a Greek point of view, the most important contribution of this volume is the marble head of the Choiseur-Gouffier type lately acquired by the Louvre, on which M. Héron de Villefosse writes with characteristic clearness and sobriety. M. Michon, in his part, is more hesitating. Had he asserted with greater emphasis the divergence from the type of Polykleitos which he notes in the bronze head from Beneventum in the Louvre (Plates 10-11), he would have met with the approval of many. M. Collignon has found a relief from his history of Greek sculpture in turning to his old love for the painted vases. The specimen with which he deals is one which the Louvre may well be proud of possessing. It is one of those large vases which were used at marriage ceremonies, and also to mark the tombs of unmarried persons, in which latter case the subjects painted on the vases were, as here, scenes connected with death. M. Pottier has not chosen a vase of sufficient importance to bring out his pre-eminent qualities as a writer on Greek ceramics. Nor is M. Holleaux seen at his best, though his article, like that of M. Pottier, has a certain amount of interest to the archaeologist.

We have every reason to hope that subsequent volumes in this series will maintain the high standard of this first volume, in which case archaeologists and amateurs alike will be highly satisfied.

A. S. MURRAY.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE following exhibitions will open next week: a collection of paintings of Egypt by Mr. Mortimer Menpes, at the Dowdeswell Galleries; and a collection of pictures by Troyon, at the Goupil Gallery.

AN exhibition of pictures by Cornish painters principally of Newlyn and St. Ives, will be held in the Nottingham Castle Museum during the coming autumn. The director (Mr. G. Harry Wallis) has already been able to obtain the loan of several important works, from private and public collections, by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, Mr. Branby, Mr. Adrian Stokes, Mr. Chevallier Tayler, Mr. T. C. Goteb, Mr. Napier Hemy, &c.

MR. CHARLES J. CLARK, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, the publisher of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, announces for issue by subscription a somewhat elaborate work on *Stonehenge and its Earthworks*, by Mr. Edgar Barclay. After giving a description of the monument and a summary of the various views that have been

held regarding it, the author proceeds to expound a theory of his own, which he brought before the British Archaeological Association last summer. Briefly, this is that Stonehenge is a British temple, raised by the same race which made the barrows in the vicinity, subject to influence from the south, and probably in the time of Agricola. The theory is mainly based upon a new view of the orientation of the stones. The book will be abundantly illustrated with plans, drawings, and diagrams, and also with collotype reproductions of a series of landscape pictures painted by the author himself.

NEXT week Messrs. Sotheby will be selling—on Monday a valuable collection of original drawings by Rowlandson and Cruikshank; and on the following days a long series of proof impressions of prints by Bartolozzi, which have been brought together by an American amateur.

THE annual meeting of the Hellenic Society will take place at 22, Albemarle-street, on Monday next, June 18, at 5 p.m., when Prof. Jebb will preside and deliver an address on "The Progress of Hellenic Studies during the Past Year."

THERE was opened at Manchester, on Thursday of this week, an exhibition of works by deceased water-colour painters, which have been acquired, through purchase or gift, by the Whitworth Institute. The exhibition also includes a series of drawings lent by Sir E. Burne Jones, and other examples of his work.

AMONG articles of more than usual interest which have recently appeared in the pages of the *Art Journal* may be noted "London by Canaletto" (May), by Mr. R. R. Holmes, the Royal Librarian, with its six facsimiles of original drawings, which form part of the splendid and little-known collection of pictures, &c., by the artist, which once belonged to Joseph Smith, whilome Consul at Venice, and is now at Windsor Castle. "The New Sculpture" is an article (soon, we hope, to be followed by another), by Mr. Edmund Gosse, on a subject with which he always writes with knowledge and taste. The current number (June) opens with a paper by Dr. Richter on Leonardo da Vinci, in which the "Virgin and the Rocks" in the National Gallery is severely criticised, in comparison with the picture in the Louvre, and in the light of a document which has recently come to light (see *Archivio Storico Lombardo*, anno. xx. iv.) Dr. Richter concludes that the picture in the National Gallery is "a copy with slight variations" prepared by an assistant in the master's atelier. Even if we accept Dr. Richter's reasoning, we think he underrates the value of our picture, which, whatever its defects, is one of the most beautiful things in the world. But we have too little research in our art magazines not to note with much satisfaction the commencement of a series of papers by so learned and careful an art expert as Dr. Richter on the pictures in the National Gallery.

THE last part of the *Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen* would be specially interesting, if only for the facsimile of the newly-discovered portrait of Albert Dürer, by himself (a pen and ink sketch), in the University Library at Erlangen, formerly ascribed to Schongauer. The comparison (afforded by other illustrations in the text) with the known portraits of Dürer is sufficient confirmation of the present ascription, even without the convincing commentary of W. von Seidlitz. The articles of A. G. Meyer on the Colleoni Chapel at Bergamo, and the continuation by R. Forster of his papers on the Calumny of Apelles (the description of which by Lucian stimulated the invention of so many

artists of the Renaissance), are among the other valuable contributions to the current number of this excellent organ of artistic research.

MUSIC.

MASSENET'S "WERTHER," ETC.

THIS Lyric Opera, in four acts and five tableaux, with libretto by MM. E. Blau, Paul Milliet and Georges Hartmann, and music by M. J. Massenet, is founded on Goethe's once famous novel. The librettists have provided the composer with a book offering strong situations and effective contrasts; but they could only deal with Werther's passionate love for the simple-minded Charlotte, and with certain accessory events as frame-work to the story, and could not, in an opera-book, follow Goethe, who, with master-hand, has turned a love story of quite ordinary character into a powerful romance. By direct and indirect means the poet made Werther and Lotte living, thinking, feeling beings; on the stage they are little more than puppets; he passionate, she a "bread and butter" doll. In the first act the children singing their Christmas hymn, the children's supper, the old-fashioned villages and the "Klopstock" lovers, also the garden scene at the close, produce a quaint, pleasing effect; and the general homeliness of the book reminds one somewhat of "L'Amico Fritz." The music throughout this act is delightfully appropriate to the various situations; one may, indeed, say the same thing of the whole opera. M. Massenet shows great power of characterisation. To name only one instance, what a striking contrast there is between the music allotted to the pensive Charlotte and to her chirpy sister Sophie! And, again, what self-restraint he always shows! The convivial pair Johann and Schmidt and the "Klopstock" lovers are amusing, because they are never allowed to weary us by their presence. The various episodes of the play, kept within such moderate bounds by both librettists and composers, set off to wonderful advantage the fever-heated passion of the hero, and the melancholy of the maiden. And M. Massenet displays harmonic skill and, especially in orchestral colouring, the hand of a master. The first tableau of the last act has no action, no singing. The houses with lighted windows, and the falling snow, tell of merry Christmastide, but the orchestra pours forth sorrowful, passionate strains; for in one house a youth, weary of life's disappointments, is about to lay violent hands upon himself. There is, it is true, a touch of melodrama here; but for all that, it appeals powerfully to the emotions. The composer, during the course of the work, makes use of representative themes; but, as compared with Wagner, in an extremely mild way. It may be said of every composer of note of the present day that he is influenced by Wagner; some more, some less. The lowest form in which that influence manifests itself is imitation, the highest is assimilation. Massenet lies between the two extremes. The performance of "Werther" was, on the whole, good. Mme. Emma Kames, as the Charlotte, sang well, but was somewhat cold in her acting; she was at her best in the third act. M. Jean de Reszke was in magnificent voice, but as actor he scarcely gave full expression to the sorrows of Werther. Mme. Sigurd Arnoldson was an agreeable, lively Sophie. M. Albers was a good Albert, and M. Castelmary a first-rate Bailli; and both distinguished themselves by the clearness of their enunciation. Signori Corsi and De Vaschetti played

the small parts of Schmidt and Johann in a lively, amusing manner. Signor Mancinelli, by his vigilance and energy, contributed much towards the success of the evening.

The performance of "Carmen" on Friday (June 8) deserves a word of mention. Mme. Calvé in the title-rôle is really wonderful. She is all life, all movement. In the first act she seems to be slightly overdoing her part—i.e., acting; after that she is the real Carmen, a woman for whom, in spite of all her fickleness, one feels sympathy. On the following evening (Saturday), Mme. Melba appeared as Gilda in "Rigoletto," one of the three operas which long ago won for Verdi European fame; and her singing was extremely fine. Signor Ancona was good as Rigoletto.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

RECENT CONCERTS.

M. SAINT-SAËNS appeared last Thursday week at St. James's Hall in the triple capacity of composer, conductor, and pianist. In the afternoon, at the Wolff Musical Union, the whole programme was devoted to his music, including the early pianoforte Trio (Op. 18), the pianoforte Quartet (Op. 41), and the Sonata for pianoforte and violin (Op. 75)—three works which justify the high esteem in which M. Saint-Saëns is held as a composer of chamber-music. As a gifted and trained musician, he always presents his thoughts clearly, and develops them skilfully. At moments inspiration may not be very fervid, but the workmanship conceals to a great extent any deficiency in this respect; indeed, in his power of development M. Saint-Saëns reminds one of Raff at his best. In the above-mentioned works the pianist was ably supported by MM. Johannes Wolff and J. Hollmann. M. Oudin sang with great refinement three songs, in the third of which, "Amour Viril," characteristic words are set to music of a similar character. In the evening, at the sixth Philharmonic Concert, M. Saint-Saëns conducted his own Symphony in C minor. The work is scored for a large orchestra, also for organ and pianoforte. He tells us in his analytical notes that "symphonic works should now be allowed to benefit by the progress of modern instrumentation." It was owing to that progress that the harpsichord, the old pianoforte, disappeared from the symphonic orchestra, and the introduction of the pianoforte scarcely seems a step in advance, so far, indeed, as M. Saint-Saëns' work is concerned, the instrument is employed to little or no effect. There is a feeling of effort about the Symphony, so that in spite of some fine passages and clever orchestration, especially in the last movement, it is on the whole very disappointing. M. Saint-Saëns may be "allowed to benefit by the progress of modern orchestration," but over-sounding brass is distressing to sensitive ears. His Concerto in B minor for violin and orchestra, a work of smaller proportions, but extremely refined and pleasing, was well interpreted by Mlle. Frida Scotta.

On Friday afternoon Mr. David Bispham celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of Schumann's birth by a "Schumann" recital, in which he was assisted by Mrs. Henschel, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Shakespeare, and Miss Fanny Davies. The programme, including songs (of which Mr. Bispham sang no less than eleven), duets, and pianoforte solos, was one of exceptional attraction; it concluded with the "Spanisches Liederspiel." From an educational point of view, the programme would have been of greater value had it but been arranged in chronological order. All the artists rendered justice to themselves and to the music. Mrs. Berzon accom-

panied Mr. Bispham in three songs extremely well on the harp. Miss Davies played a clever posthumous "Presto," in G minor, and in selected numbers of the "Davidsbündlertänze" proved herself a true pupil of Madame Schumann. Mr. Henry Bird played with admirable skill and refinement. Song and singer are always thought of, but one is apt to forget how much depends upon the accompanist.

On Monday afternoon Mme. Menter gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. It is difficult to understand why pianists are so fond of Chopin's B minor Sonata. It has a few fine moments: the Scherzo is characteristic, and the principal theme of the slow movement is lovely; but if the first and last movements were to make unto themselves wings and fly away, the loss to musical art would not be very great. Mme. Menter played various short pieces by Beethoven, Scarlatti, Sapellnikof, Tschai-kowsky, and her master and friend Liszt, displaying her many excellent qualities of touch and technique. But why did she finish with Liszt's transcription of the Overture to "Tannhäuser"? Bülow, than whom no greater admirer of the Hungarian pianist ever lived, is reported to have said to his pupils, "Never play me transcriptions by Liszt, only his original pieces." Sound advice, though perhaps one might admit as exception the fine transcription of Schubert's "Erlkönig." No one doubts Mme. Menter's powers as an exocutant, and there are many pieces in which she can display them to the greatest advantage. Why, then, should she spoil a great Overture; for rapid scales, astonishing octave passages, and other marvels of execution, only make one long for the orchestral colour of which, with a pianoforte, one perceives nothing.

Master Huberman played Beethoven's violin Concerto at his third concert at the Princes' Hall on Wednesday afternoon. It was an astonishing performance for one so young in years, but those who have charge of him ought to show better judgment in the selection of pieces. Mr. Isidor Cohn's concert on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall deserves mention, but we cannot this week do justice to the new "Dumky" pianoforte Trio by Dvorák, which was performed by Mr. Cohn in conjunction with Lady Hallé and Mr. Whitehouse. The work is one of great freshness, charm, and individuality; and, if we mistake not, it will often be heard. Miss Lydia Müller sang German Lieder in a most artistic manner. A successful concert was given at the Alhambra Theatre on Wednesday afternoon for the *Société nationale des Professeurs de Français* in England. Many distinguished artists took part in the long programme; Mme. Jane May, Mme. Thénard and M. Max O'Rell also gave recitations, which were highly appreciated.

MUSIC NOTES.

THE hymn to Apollo, recently discovered at Delphi, together with other remains of ancient Greek music, will be sung by Mr. W. H. Wing at the Queen's Hall on Monday next, at 5 p.m., when Mr. C. F. Abdy Williams will also give a short account of Greek and Roman music.

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